REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,907.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 12th June, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (2,009 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain W. W. Pentiman, will leave for Southampton as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th June 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 15th June 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALWA, (2,033 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 12th June.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st June 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, Meadow Street.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40—

1 Case white gauze, 2 cases Europe Navy canvas No. 3, 2 cases chintz, 2 cases red copper foils, 3 cases green copper foils, 4 cases cotton umbrellas, 1 case paper, 9 cases ball thread, 1 case oil painting pictures, 1 roll of leather straps for machine wheels, 5 crates earthenware, containing dishes, flat dishes, plates, tea pots, &c., &c., 4 cases looking-glasses.

100 dozen best sherry wine to be sold without reserve.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 9th June 1874.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

100 Casks Portland Cement.
5 Cases White Jaconnets.
5 ,, Colored Prints.
10 Bales Grey shirtings, 7-8 lbs.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property in New Soonapoore Street, near Trinity Chapel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 15th day of June 1874, at 4 o'clock P.M., by order of Mr. Framjee Sorabjee Wadia, the Mortgage, under the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, and further charge dated the 21st day of May 1870, and the 6th day of February 1872, respectively, and on account and at the risk of Jamsetjee Pestonjee Madun, the Mortgagor, the undermentioned valuable property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuages or dwelling-houses, standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the south side of the New Soonapoore Road, in the subdistrict of Bootleshwar, containing by admeasurement, about three hundred and seventeen (317) square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,149, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the sweeper's pass go and the house of Manockjee Nowrojee Javery, and on or towards the west by the house of Eduljee Cowajee Dinshaw, on or towards the south by the house of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, on or towards the nort by the New Soonapoore Road, and which the said premises were formerly in the occupancy of Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Byramjee Dastoorjee Jeejeebhoy, and other tenants, and at present in the occupancy of Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Byramjee Dastoorjee Jeejeebhoy, and other tenants.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be inspected at the office of the Auctioneers, or at the premises on the day of sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,

No. 208 Fort Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Property at Newsandy Bazar, near Dadysett Firestone.

By order of Sorabjee Framjee's Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Jerbaeebaee widow and Ratanbhaee Rughoonath Bomanjee Dossabhoy will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 o'clock, p.m., on the premises, all the right, title, and interest of the said Parwatibaee widow of the late Rughoonath Cassinath and Ramchunder Rughoonath, of and in all the piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, with the appurtenances thereto situated at and fronting on the west side of the New waddy Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Bhoolcshwar Subdistrict, formerly and now occupied by the said Parwatibaee widow of the late Rughoonath Cassinath and Ramchunder Rughoonath, and their tenant Sanabhoy Sudasew, containing by admeasurement ninety-eight feet in length, and thirty-eight feet in breadth, be the same little more or less, and which said premises are bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the east by the house of Balcrishna Govindjee, on or towards the west by the public passage, called New waddy Lane, on or towards the south by the house of the late Ganoba Balajee, and on or towards the north by the house of Janardhun Appajee, and passage to pass and repass for Balaloors, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 64, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 28.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A new Buggy with Lamps painted dark green lining to match.

Also

A Second Hand English built Brougham in good order.

The property of D. Nicolson, Esquire.

A nearly new Mad as-built Dog Cart, with lamps, in excellent order, by Leggett and Sons.

The property of a gentleman.

A Calcutta-built high wheeled Dog-cart with lamp by Cook & Co., in perfect good order.

The Property of G. T. Molecy, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

A Second-hand English-built Dog-cart, with moveable hood, in excellent order, and a set of Harness.

The Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay.—A first-class rosewood, tricord, check-action Piano, by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400 and is one of the finest pianos in India.

And Also,

2 New Light Palanquin Office Shigrams with lamps to be sold under guarantee.

One light English-built nearly new miniature Brougham, two new boot-shaped Open Carriages, self-driving Phaetons, also a few sets plated and brass-mounted single Harness, Carriages and Buggy Whips, and few pairs of stool pole chains and Carriage Lamps.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 9th June 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamer ORESTE, 1,700 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste early next month. The Steamer has very good accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

including a free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage and a liberal Table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste ...	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 6th June 1874.

FOR SALE, at the Bombay Collector's Office, New Secretariate, The GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, for 1872-73. containing complete information on every subject connected with the Administration of the Bombay Presidency, several valuable Papers, specially written for the Report, and also a Map. Rupees Eight per copy.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 6th June 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY next, the 15th June 1874, the following ALTERATIONS in the running of Passenger Trains will take effect, viz :—

The present Train from Bombay at 9-30 A.M. will leave instead at 7 A.M., arriving at Poona at 2 P.M.

The present train from Poona at 11-0 A.M. will leave instead at 9-0 A.M., arriving in Bombay at 5-0 P.M.

Additional Passenger Trains will leave Bombay daily at 11-0 A.M., reaching Poona at 6-30 P.M., and leaving Poona at 2-0 P.M., arriving in Bombay at 9-30 P.M.

The Down Local Kalian Train will leave Bombay at 6-5 P.M., as at present, and will run on to Kasara, arriving there at 11-10 P.M.

The Up Train now leaving Kalian at 8-25 A.M., will start from Kasara at 5-15 A.M., arriving in Bombay at 10-17 A.M., as at present.

The Train for Kalian which now leaves Bombay at 9-0 P.M. will leave instead at 7-45 P.M., arriving at Kalian at 10-0 P.M.

The Train now leaving Kalian at 5-50 A.M. will start from there at 6-30 A.M., arriving in Bombay at 7-45 A.M., as at present.

The Mixed Train from Bhosawal for Budnera will leave as at present at 6-20 A.M., reaching Budnera at 4-50 P.M., instead of at 5-45 P.M.

The Train now leaving Budnera at 6-15 P.M. will leave instead at 5-15 P.M., and arrive at Amraoti at 5-45 P.M.

For other and consequent alterations, and for further particulars, see the Company's Time Bill of 15th June 1874. Any additional information can be obtained at the Stations, or of the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th June 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH NUMEROUS REQUESTS
MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY
WILL APPEAR FOR
ELEVEN NIGHTS MORE.

TUESDAY, 9TH JUNE.
SHAKESPEAR'S COMEDY,
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO
AND
THE LOAN OF A LOVER.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH JUNE, and THURSDAY, 11TH JUNE.
WATTS PHILLIPS'S GREAT DRAMA,
LOST IN LONDON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 4	UPPER CIRCLE	Rs. 2
STALLS	,, 3	PIT	,, 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s where a Plan is on view. Doors open at half-past 8 ; commence at 9.

TO BE LET, the Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW on Parell Hill, most beautifully situated and entirely open to the westerly breeze, and has a charming view and garden. Rent very moderate.

Another Upper-storied Bungalow, next to the above, on the same Hill. Rent only Rs. 100. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, on Chinchpoogly Hill, the Bungalow just vacated by Mr. Baumbach. Rent moderate. The Upper-storied Bungalow on Chinchpoogly Hill, lately vacated by Mr. Saunders. Rent Rs. 150. App y to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS was held at the LONDON TAVERN, on the 14th April, 1874.

The New Assurances effected during the past year amounted to over £300,000 on 654 lives. The superior class of the Assurances was shown by the fact that the average age was only 34; the average amount of each policy being £459.

The Bonus declared last year gave the Shareholders an addition to their Capital of 20 per cent., and they now received 6 per cent. as against 5, whilst the Policy-holders received a reversionary addition of 1 per cent. per annum.

The Company's Indian Prospectus may be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Bombay, 8th June 1874. Agents.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16 D, Esplinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th June 1874, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming as a special Resolution in conformity with Section 51 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, the following Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 26th day of May 1874 :—

"That the Company's Mill be enlarged and improved by the addition of 10,000 New Spindles or more hereafter such 10,000 New Spindles and the requisite Preparatory Machinery, Looms, Additional Building, Machinery, Engines, and Boilers as the Directors may think necessary for properly working the same, and that the Board of Directors of the Company be and they are hereby authorized to increase the Capital of the Company by the issue of 100 additional Shares of Rs. 1,000 each ; and that the Shares be at liberty to issue and allot the said New Shares or any of them at such prices or price (at a discount or otherwise) as they may in their absolute discretion think proper, and that in the meantime and pending such issue of Shares the Directors may raise and borrow (as provided by the Articles of Association of the Company) any and all such monies as may be required for the purposes aforesaid. And that the Directors shall not be bound to make the said issue or allot any of the said additional Shares unless and until they shall think it necessary in the interest of the Company to do so."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Bombay, 4th June 1874. Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

WHOLE-WORLD POLICIES :
UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID), FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF RS. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	93	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	6	8	103	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8	30
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	64	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see prospectus tables B. C., pages 24 to 27.

HEAD OFFICE.
LONDON, 53, BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.
WITH BRANCHES AT
Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Chester, Ripon, Birmingham, Belfast, Glasgow, &c.

BOMBAY, TREACHER'S BUILDING ; AND AT MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY BRANCH :
DIRECTORS.
THE HON. J. K. BYTHELL, (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.)
R. V. HEARN, Esq., Government Solicitor.
G. A. KITTREDGE, Esq., (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.)
TRUSTEE.
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY—W. LOUDON, Esq.
BANKERS.
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE.
MEDICAL EXAMINER.
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon.
AUDITOR.
THOMAS LIDBETTER, Esq.
AGENTS.
Messrs. GADDUM & Co.

The Medical Examination of Assurants residing in Bombay is to be made by the Company's Medical Officer, Dr. Sidney Smith, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, who will be at home for the purpose daily (except Sundays) between the hours of 9-30 and 11 A.M., and at the P. O. Company's Office daily from 1-30, where applicants can see him by appointment.

The Medical Examination of Assurants residing in the Mofussil is to be made by the Civil Surgeon of the Station, when practicable ; otherwise, by the nearest properly qualified European Medical Practitioner.

The Medical Fee will be paid in all cases by the Company, to the Examining surgeon on receipt of his Report, but for Policies under Rs. 5,000 it will be charged to the Assurant with the Premium.

GADDUM & Co., Agents for Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a WASHING and WRINGING MACHINE. Apply to Executive Commissariat Officer, Poona.

TO LET, FURNISHED, for six months, a SMALL HOUSE at Upper Colaba. Rent Rs. 50. Apply to JOHN, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, BOARD and a COOL ROOM in COLABA. Say Rs. 100. T. G., Care of BAPTY BROTHERS.

TO MILLS, PRESSES, &c., a quantity of "SOAPSTONE PACKING" FOR SALE at REDUCED RATES. All sizes. C. E. MITCHELL & Co., 11, Hummum Street.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent European MAID, capable of taking care of a young Infant and two other Children. One accustomed to the Sea is required, and none need apply without the best of references. Address by letter "A. B.," No. 17, Meadow Street, Fort.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a lower-roomed comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 153, in Middle Colaba, recently vacated by Major-General L. S. Hough. For Rent and particulars apply to Mr. PESTONJEE MERWANJEE TUBACK, at No. 116, Tardeo Road.

TO BE LET, a FIRST STOREY & GODOWN of a spacious House, having Vehar Water, and good Seabreeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, opposite Messrs. Remington and Co.'s Cotton Screws, House No. 120. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Meadow Street, No. 32, Fort, or at No. 127, Small Colaba.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

TO BE LET, from 1st July, one of those newly built Buildings on the Esplanade, near the New Telegraph Building, entirely open to the westerly Sea Breeze, now in the occupation of Mrs. TAYLOR'S PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL, freely open on all sides, best suited for any purposes, such as for the use of Mission House, Government Offices, or for a Chummery of a few Gentlemen. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

22 Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. A.D. SPITTELER CEASES from THIS DAY to SIGN our Firm per procuration.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Cochin, 27th May 1874.

MR. WALTER THACKER is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DAY.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXTRA CHARGES DURING THE RAINY SEASON ON THE AMRAOTI (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under instructions from Government, the following EXTRA CHARGES, in addition to the ordinary Fares and Rates, will, on and from MONDAY, the 15th June, instant until further Notice, be made for the distance between BUDNERA and AMRAOTI upon Traffic booked to or from the Amraoti Station :—

Passengers' Luggage, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs :—50 per cent. added to the ordinary Fares and Charges.

Parcels :—One anna per package, irrespective of weight.

Goods :—Three pies per maund.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th June 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE WARDHA VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

It is hereby notified that, under instructions from Government, the Wardha Valley (State) Railway will be closed on and from the 15th June, 1874, until further notice.

Trains will therefore not run between Hinganghat and Somnicon and the Wardha Station of the G. I. P. Railway, after the 14th instant ; and, on and after the 15th instant, all notices as to local and through booking, and all arrangements for the conveyance of Passengers and other Traffic will, as far as they relate to the line between Wardha and Hinganghat, be cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th June 1874.

GREAT INDIA PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE KHAMGAON (STATE) RAILWAY.

It is hereby notified that, under instructions from Government, the Khamgaon (State) Railway will be closed on and from the 15th June, instant, until further notice.

Trains will therefore not run between Khamgaon and the Jalamb Station of the G. I. P. Railway, after the 14th instant ; and, on and after the 15th instant, all notices as to local and through booking, and all arrangements for the conveyance of passengers and other Traffic will, as far as they relate to the line between Jalamb and Khamgaon, be cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th June 1874

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 205 of 1873.

TARA BHUGA, BOYCHUND BHUGA, OODA BHUGA, HINDOO BHUGA, and VISSA MEGA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, carrying on business there in partnership under the Name and Firm of TARA BHUGA and COMPANY at No. 90, Thackoordwar Lane .....Plaintiffs.

v.

DWARKABHAI widow, and BHAI BHAWOO an infant, (by his Guardian *ad litem* Mr. LAWRENCE AUGUSTUS WATKINS, one of the Deputy Registrars of this Honourable Court of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at No. 31 Khuturali, the heirs and personal representatives of the late Bhawoo Damajee, deceased .....Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on TUESDAY, the 7th day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, (unless and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of immoveable property issued on the 20th day of April last, in the above Suit) will be put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property of the said Bhawoo Damajee, deceased. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon and numbered 31 by the Municipality of Bombay, and situate, lying and being and fronting on the eastern side of the 2nd Khuturali Lane, outside the Fort, in the subdistrict of Bhoolcshwar, in the city of Bombay aforesaid, and bounded on the east by the property of Damodhur Ballajee, on the west by the 2nd Khuturali Lane aforesaid, on the north by the property of Purshotum Narayen, and on the south by the property of Laxumon Krustanjee. It was ordered that the said Dwarkabhai personally, and the said Bhai Bhawoo as such heir and legal representative of Bhawoo Damajee, deceased, should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees 939-11-1, for debt and interest, and that the said Defendant Bhai Bhawoo as such heir and legal representative as aforesaid should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees 915-15-7, for debt and interest, and that the said Dwarkabhai personally and the said Bhai Bhawoo as such heir and representative as aforesaid should pay to the plaintiffs their costs of this Suit when taxed, and further interest upon the amount of this Decree at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date of the said Decree until payment. The sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Bhawoo Damajee, deceased, in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

G. TAYLOR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 6th May 1874.

Mr. MANSUKLAL MUGUTLAL MUNSHI,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by DANL. HORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Harrison Bros.' Best PLATED WARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Best Toilet Sets, Florentine Frames, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

JUST RECEIVED,
MAGIC INKSTANDS FOR COPYING INK,
NOIR VIOLET to take 2 copies at once.
NOIR NOIR to take 3 copies at once.

Both the above have been specially tested, and a memo. written them has been found to give a distinct copy after a lapse of THREE WEEKS.

Magic Inkstands of ordinary Writing Ink, Black, Violet, and Purple

Price of any of the above, Rs. 3, nett.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

"THE TERAI HAT."

A SOFT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

MESSRS. ANDRE, HATTERS,
127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," highly recommended by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LATE EARL MAYO. The Right Honourable the EARL WICKLOW.
Col. H. RAMSAY, Commissioner of Kumaon, N.W. Provinces.
Lieut.-Col. THOS. BAUGH, Almorah, N.W. Provinces.
Major OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.

Forwarded retail post free to any part of India," price 23s. 6d.

Trade Orders promptly attended to.

SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

OPENING OF NEW BILLIARD SALOON AND REFRESHMENT BAR.

I beg to inform the PUBLIC that I have THIS DAY OPENED those fine PREMISES formerly occupied by the BOMBAY CHESS CLUB in Meadow Street and Rampart Row. The BILLIARD SALOON is one of the finest in Bombay, and the BILLIARD TABLES, three in number, specially imported from England by me, are unsurpassed by any Public Tables in the Island. The Rates are extremely low. At the Refreshment Bar the best qualities of everything will be provided

I shall give the Establishment my personal supervision, and will always endeavour to make the Billiard Saloon attractive for Gentlemen.

W. MINNS,
Late Assistant, Apollo Bunder.

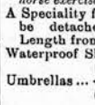
Bombay, June 3, 1874.

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S

SPECIAL INDIAN TEXTURES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Drab Vulcanized Cambric, light and strong, will resist the most severe weather and not stick	Coats	10 0	12 8
	Entire Suit.	18 0	20 0
Best Drab Vulcanized Nainsook, the lightest material produced, that can be relied on, very strong and durable	Coats	13 0	15 0
	Entire Suit.	20 0	23 0
Inverness Capes, made of the above material, *most useful* to those who take *horse exercise*, thoroughly covering the body, and keeping a dry saddle		25 0	28 0
A Speciality for Ladies :—Sleeve Mantles with reversible Hoods (which can be detached when required), made of the best light India Cloth. Length from 48 to 52 inches		33 0	37 0
Waterproof Sheeting, best quality, 72 inches wide, per yard		6 8	7 8
Umbrellas ...	Best Brown Italian Silk, with strong Paragon Frames	Gent's	10 8	12 0
		Ladies'	8 8	9 8
	Stout Alpaca		6 8	7 8



THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA, (OPPOSITE "NAPIER HOTEL.")

NOTICES.

THE NEW MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of the SHAREHOLDERS of the NEW MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited), called on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., have been POSTPONED until FURTHER NOTICE.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAZ, Secretary.

Bombay, 6th June 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. on the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held in the Fort Premises, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June 1874, at 4 P.M., to confirm the following Resolution passed at the Meeting held on 21st May 1874, viz. :—

"That the old Articles of Association of the Company be rescinded and the new Articles of Association which have been prepared be adopted in their stead."

Copies of the proposed Articles can be seen at the Company's Head Office, Byculla, or at their Fort House.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. PUGH, Manager in India.

Bombay, 29th May 1874.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PLAN,
Will be held at Allahabad as soon as the Tickets are sold,
IN AID OF
A DHURUMSALA TO BE BUILT AT ALLAHABAD.
(Sanctioned by Resolution IX., of the Municipal Proceedings, dated 24th March 1874.)

20,000 CHANCES AT As. 8 (EIGHT ANNAS) EACH.

For detail of Prizes see *Bombay Gazette* of 1st May 1874.

Tickets are to be

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 8TH JUNE, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market this morning again opens dull, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 5,000, Saturday's receipts at the American ports being 2,000 bales against 3,000 on the same day last year, exports to Great Britain *nil*. We have nothing as to Liverpool prices, but in New York, "futures" and Mid Uplands on the spot are quoted ¼d. lower, Gold at the same time having declined ⅜ per cent.

Consols are unaltered at 92¼; 5 per cent. French Rentes 94½; Bar Silver 58 9/16.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—There is no alteration to note in rates for bills on London, quotations for 6 months' sight being still :—Banks 1s. 10¼d. to 13/16; Credits 1s. 10 15/16d. to 1s. 11d.; Documents 1s. 11d. per rupee. A comparatively fair amount of Bank bills have been negotiated, considering the season, but in private paper there is nothing offering, and any transactions which have taken place are insignificant. On Calcutta no transactions are reported, and rates are nominally unaltered.

The weekly statement of the New Bank of Bombay to the 6th instant shows the following alterations :—A decrease in the Government Balance of 15½ lacs; an increase in Public Deposits of 21½ lacs; and a decrease in Cash Credits undrawn of 1½ lacs. On the other side of the account:—Government Paper and Cash Credits are unaltered; Loans show an increase of 8½ lacs; Bills discounted 1 lac, Bullion 2 lacs, and the Cash Balance is reduced by 8 lacs. The proportion of cash to liabilities is 66 per cent. This statement may be regarded as decidedly favourable, the only adverse feature being the reduction in the Government Balance, but this loses significance against the increase in Public Deposits. The enhanced amount out on Loan is noticeable and possibly accounts for some of the speculative transactions in Government Paper during the early part of the past week.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been in strong request, but of Fours and Fours and a half there are no sellers at present nominal rates, and business has been restricted to some small transactions in Fives and a half, which are in special favor and have maintained their values better than other denominations. The following are nominal quotations, at which there are buyers but no sellers:—Fours Rs. 103¼; Fours and a half Rs. 104; Fives and a half Rs. 108¾.

The SHARE Market closes quiet, only a moderate business having been done during the day and that chiefly in Spinning shares, values of which are well maintained. Bank of Bombays again show a slight decline and Land scrip is also inactive. Leading quotations at the close are :—

New Bank of Bombay	797½
Ditto 2nd Re-Issue	485
National Bank of India	195
Colaba Land Company	1,450
Ferre Land and Pier Company, Limited	130
Mazagon Land Company	980
Apollo Press Company	4,450
French Press	575 xd
Alexandra Spinning & W. Co.	1,630
Bombay United	1,435
Dharamsey Spinning	1 865
Manockjee Petit's	1,445
Morarjee Spinning	1,530
Royal	2,800

In COTTON we have not heard of any transactions on European account worthy of notice, and the market accordingly is dull at nominally previous prices. Receipts continue more liberal than might have been expected, Saturday's arrivals being 7,366 bales, of which 4,500 bales came by boat, chiefly Compta and sawginned Dharwar descriptions. These, however, must be almost at an end now, and as the quantities coming by rail are small, we shall probably see almost a complete cessation of supplies in the course of a few days. Exports, owing to the weather, are down to a very small compass, and for the remainder of the month, do not look like exceeding 25,000 bales, but a large number of the ships now on the berth have nearly completed their loading, and the Clearances for the six months may therefore reach about 1,040,000 bales.

FREIGHTS are very depressed at £2-5 to £2 12 6 by Cape, and £2-10 to £2 17-6 by steamer.

In PIECE GOODS there is absolutely nothing doing from first hands, and any quotations are purely nominal. The demand for consumption is also very limited, and clearances from the bazaar are estimated at under 50 packages per day of all kinds.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 6th June, compared with the statement issued on 30th May :—

LIABILITIES.	30th May. Rs.	6th June. Rs.
Proprietors', Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs.	50,00,000	
Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... ,,	10,00,000	
Do. do. do. paid on Account of Call of Rs. 125 per share ... ,,	12,33,000	
	72,32 250	72,33,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,00,000	13,01,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	73,69,033	58,36,705
Do. do. do. at Branches.	22,33,746	22,28,837
Other Deposits	1,07,32,780	1,28,76,443
Post Bills	26,982	28,751
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,54,837	3,22,712
Rs.	2,93,49,328	2,98,20,498

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	27,8,238	27,74,175
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper Bullion, and Merchandise	9,76,095	9,45,195
Loans, on Security of do. do.	9,17,830	18,51,443
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,158	4,441
Bills Discounted	1,07,76,712	1,08,92,583
Stamps	5,466	5,387
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,03,106		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 90,000		
	4,08,906	4,08,906
Bullion	5,473	2,15,773
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,56,410	2,40,973
Cash and Currency Notes	1,32,92,010	1,24,82,776
Rs	2,93,49,328	2,98,20,498

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for Khangaum and Oomrawuttee for week ended 23rd May.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	264 5 0	173
Goods	644 9 0	107
Electric Telegraph	6 1 0	...
Total	915 5 0	Total ... 280

WURDHA STATE RAILWAY.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage of Wurdha State Railway, Hingaughaut and Sonagoan Stations for week ending 2nd May.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	128 6 0	59
Goods	365 2 0	55
Electric Telegraph	6 0 0	...
Total	500 8 0	Total ... 114

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

H. M. S. MODESTE, 1,495 tons, Captain THOMSON, sailed on the 7th instant for Singapore, &c.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C. DOBT, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Coast and Cutch with a cargo of 198 bales cotton, 2 bundles specie, 2 bales piece-goods, and 1 parcel, and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Asbdown, and fifteen deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Pearl (s)	Doert	Cutch, June 3.
8	Sir Charles Napier	Stevenson	Liverpool, March 5.
	Corinna (s)		Aden.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	H. M. S. Modeste	Thomson	Singapore, &c.
8	Esperance	Got	Bordeaux.
	Isaac Lincoln	Jordan	Calcutta.
	Khersaun	Cann ll	Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

June ARRIVALS.

4 Oxfordshire (s) ... Jones ... Ganjam, June 1.
Northumberland ... Sandrais ... Moulmein, May 20.

DAILY IMPORTS.—8TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arbitrator s, 2 casks glassware, Bhanjee Veerjee, Marina s, 4 casks hardware, Ameeroodin Fuz lally.

FROM LONDON.

Abbotsford s, 12 cases preserved provisions, 2 cas s sherry, and 1 hogshead, claret Grandon, Tippets and Co; 5 casks hardware, Abdool Hussen Hoptela; 27 cases window glass and 16 cases sheet glass, Ebram Noordin. Milford, 5 cases brandy, Eduljee Rustomjee Mody; 8 cases old tom, 2 cases soap, and 2 cases whiskey, Merwanjee Cursetjee; 3 casks vinegar, Hormusjee Mancobjee; 12 casks hardware and 128 kegs iron nails, Fazelally Moosabhoy; 1 case cotton wicks and 6 packages hardware, Fakeera Barmul.

Palermo s, 5 cases foolscap paper, A M Sarefally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee. Burdigala, 150 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BOSTON.

Isaac Lincoln, 15 packages glassware, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—8TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Jean Ingelow, 110 bales cotton, Royace Amerchund, 116 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsey & Co.
East, 325 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee & Co.
Timour, 74 bales wool, Tullockchund Kavuram; 25 bales wool, Khimchund Purmanund, 72 bales cotton, Humirmull Cursondass, 8 bales cotton, Baichurdass Manchund, 43 bales cotton, Oomjee Kessowdass; 54 bales cotton, Ebjee Oomersy; 76 bales cotton, Forbes and Co.; 60 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Mahableshwur, 245 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
cotton, Forbes and Co; 60 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Golconda s, 64 bales wool, Hurridass Gangjee.
Jane Law, 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Lebanon, 240 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Milford, 300 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers.
West Stanley s, 150 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 62 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimonram; 100 bales cotton, Ranchordass Vurjeevundass; 103 bales cotton, Behrand Brothers; 82 bales cotton, Killick, Nixion and Co; 51 bales cotton, Humbimull Cursondass, 33 bales cotton, Ranchordass Motichund; 219 bales cotton, Cursondas Cullianjee.
Marina s, 80 bales cotton, Govindram Dawarkadas; 824 bales cotton, The London A. and A. Co.; 49 bales cotton, Rowjee Pragjee; 31 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 7 bales cotton, Mogjee Narainjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Golconda s, 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Golconda s, 100 bags pepper, 22 packages tamarind, and 12 packages nuxvomica, Hajee Ebram Fuckeer Mamad.

FOR HAVRE.

Mongolia s, 588 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co. 160 bales cotton H. Clason and Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—8TH JUNE, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 8th June, 11-32 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 19 minutes.
Via Suez, 8th June, 11-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 30 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 8th June, 11-12 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 5 minutes.
Via Suez, 8th June, 11-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 46 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 8th June, 3-50 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 36 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 8th June, 2 P.M. Time in transit, 7 hours 7 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 7th June to 8 P.M. of the 8th June is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	4 52	0 5
,, Galle	3 21	0 45
,, Kurrachee	1 50	0 6
,, Madras	0 51	0 8

STEAMER REPORT.

TRINCOMALEE, 8th June, 11 55A.M.—H. M. S. Hart, from Galle arrived ye terday.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 8th June, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 82, rainfall 6 inches 20 cents.

CARWAR, 8th June, 7 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-westerly, thermometer 81, barometer 29·88, rainfall 99 cents.

MANGALORE, 8th June, 10-5 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·79, rainfall 59 cents.

TUTICORIN, 8th June, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·75.

VINGORLA, 8th June, 6-5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west mild, thermometer 84, rainfall 1 inch 77 cents.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 6.

Beazley, Major, 83rd Foot, to join, from Sim'a.

JUNE 7.

Mackenzie, Lieutenant, 41st Regiment, on leave, from Edwardsabad.
Cooper, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Judge Advocate, on leave, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES—JUNE 8.

Grainger, Sub-Lieutenant, 76th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.
Leslie, Sub-Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, June 6.)

Mr F St Clair Williams, Extra-Asst Comr, rejoined from privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties at Narsinghpur on the 22rd ultimo.

Under instructions from the Govt of India, the following Officers are ordered to Bengal, to be employed in connection with the Famine :—

Mr G J Nicholls, Asst Comr, Bilaspur.
Mr W A Neelham, Asst Comr, Hurda, Hoshangabad District.

The furlough to Europe for nine months granted to Mr J W Neild, C S, is commuted into furlough for 12 months.

Mr Ruth, Inspector of Police, is transferred from the Upper Godavari to the Hoshangabad District.

Mr F W Fox, Asst Comr, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties at Hoshangabad, on the 29th May 1874.

Capt G G Young, Depy Comr, Hoshiarpur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for fifty days, with effect from the 29th May 1874.

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Governor is pleased to extend the provisions of Section 32 of Act XXXI of 1860, (prohibiting the possession of arms and ammunition without a license) to the Cis-I dus portions of the Derah Ismail Khan and Bannu districts comprised in the Bhakkar and Mianwali sub-divisions, with effect from 1st May 1874.

Capt A F P Harcourt, Asst Comr, reported his arrival at Bombay, on return from furlough, on the 27th May 1874.

Mr C R Lindsay, Ja ge, Chief Court, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety-two days, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th May 1874.

Capt D P Horsford, Dist Supt of Police, Derah Ghazi Khan, has been granted thirty-four days' privilege leave, with effect from 8th July next, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Kohat Station Order, dated 3rd May 1874, directing Surgn E Sanders, 2nd Sikh Infantry, to proceed without delay to Edwardesabad at the public expense and report himself to the Officer Commanding at that station on arrival.

Dated 5th May 1874, making the following temporary appointments with effect from the 4th idem :—

1. Surgn G McB Davis, 4th Sikh Infantry, to the medical charge of the 2nd Sikh Infantry, in addition to his other duties, vice Surgeon E Sanders on duty at Edwardesabad.

2. Surgn J T Lloyd, 3rd Punjab Infantry to the medical charge of the Peshawar Mountain Battery and Garrison Company of Artillery, in addition to his other duties.

3rd Punjab Cavalry—Regimental order, dated 16th May 1874, making the following temporary appointments in consequence of the departure of Col L B Jones, Comdt, on general leave :—

Capt A Vivian, Second in Comd and Squadron Officer, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt R B Lockwood, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as Second in Comdt and Squadron Officer, vice Capt Vivian, in addition to his other duties.

5th Punjab Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated 1st May 1874, making the following temporary appointment consequent on the return of Capt F S Carr, Adjt of the Regt, from furlough :—

Lieut W J Yousden, who reverts to his substantive appointment of 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd Squadron officer, in addition to his other duties, during the time Capt F Hammond officiates as 2nd in Comd, or until further orders.

4th Punjab Infantry—Regimental Order, dated 28th April 1874, directing Capt A McCrae Bruce, Grnr, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his other duties, vice Capt C K Mackinnon 3rd Punjab Infantry, who rejoins his own regt.

Dated 2nd May 1874, making the following temporary appointment.

Lieut T J O'D Renny, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjt and to retain charge of Qrtrm's office in addition to his other duties.

Dated 15th May 1874, making the following temporary arrangements with effect from the 11th instant, the date on which Major F H Fitzbridge, Comdg, reported his departure on leave on medical certificate :—

Capt A J D Hawes, Second in Comd and Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt A McCrae Bruce, Wing officer, to officiate as Second in Comd and Wing Officer in addition to his other duties.

Mr E Farrant, Asst Engineer, 3rd Grade, 2nd Division Lahore and Peshawar Road, has passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 2nd June 1874.

Lieut Col W Rose from offg Wing Officer 28th N I, to genl duty Mecrana, from date of relief by Lieut Col Lewis.

Maj A T Cox, S C, to genl duty, Madras.

Capt A G Murray, offg Wing Subn 19th N I from—On promotion to be Ldutv. Trichinopoly.

Maj T Dyer S C Bgde-Maj Centre District, is permitted to proceed to Bangalore, to attend the course of Garrison Instruction.

Col G Baldock, S C, Staff Officer and Supt of details, Fort St George, will perform the duties of Bgde-Maj Centre Dist district without prejudice to the Duties of his own appointment during Maj Dyer's absence, or until further ord rs.

Leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Maj C R Buckle, 5th Bgde, for one month, from 25th May 1874, private affairs, in continuation of privilege leave—Ootacamund.

76th Foot.—Sub-Lieut J R King, from 18th May 1874, or date of departure, for four months—Neilgherries, sick certificate.

76 h Foot.—Lieut C J E Rhenius, to England, for six months on urgent private affairs, from date of embarkation at Madras, in anticipation of the sanction of the Right Hon the Cr-in-C in India.

Surgn-Maj H D Massy, from Dy Surgn-Genl's Dept B M S, Mysore Circle, to Medical charge of H M's 18th Hussars.

Staff Corps—Capt W C Bayley, attached 19th N I, for 20 days, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.

With the sanction of Govt, a Committee composed as follows will assemble at such time and place as the President may direct for the purpose of reporting upon the suitableness or otherwise for this Presidency, of the Ambulance Waggon recently received from the Secy of State.

PRESIDENT.

Surgn-Genl S Currie, M D, and C B, British Medical Service.

MEMBERS.

Surgn-Genl E Balfour, Indian Medical Department.
Col J Loudon, Comsy-Genl.
Lieut-Col T I M Hogg, Supt, Gun Carriage Factory.
The Proceedings of this Committee to be forwarded to the Q M-General.

Sub-Lieut J d C D Made, 89th Foot, is directed to join the eight months' course of Garrison Instruction, commencing at Bangalore on the 15th June 1874.

In anticipation of the sanction of Government, Capt St. V A Hammick, R A, 43rd Light Infantry, is directed to proceed to Bangalore, and report himself to Maj J C Taylor, R A, Garrison Instructor, in view to being employed as an Asst Instructor, pending nomination as such hereafter.

Capt W I Gosset, 43rd Light Infantry, is appointed to do duty at the Depot, Wellington vice Hammick on other duty.

Under instructions received from Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that the name of Capt C C Seaton, will stand immediately below Capt W A Warren and above Capt W R C Brough, in the Cadre of the Royal (Madras) Artillery.

Surgn J P McDermott, of the 15th N I, to have acting medical charge of the Native Infantry Depot and European Artillery Veteran Company, Palaveram, but to continue with the 15th until relieved.

Surgn J W Strong, from attached 38th N I, to attached Sappers and Miners.

Surgn J C Lowreson, to attach d 15th N I, on being relieved at Coimbatore.

Col H H Firth, C-d in Com 6th N I, to Offg Comdt 6th N I—from date of Colonel Place's departure.

Lieut Col M K Bourne from offg Wing Officer 6th N I, to Offg 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 6th N I—From date of Col Place's departure.

Maj H T Stuart, from genral duty, Kamptee, to Off Wing Officer, 6th N I—From date of Col Place's departure.

Lieut-Col W H A Buffar, Infantry, to Offg 2nd in Comd and W O 26th N I.

Staff Corps—Col A F Place, Comdt 6th N I, for 30 days, from 2nd June 1874, or date of departure, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.

44th F oot—Hony Capt and Paymaster R B Farwell, from 6th April 1874 to 5th July 1874, Neilgherries—private affairs.

Ordnance Dept—Lieut and Asst Comsy J J Ward, in extension for 6 months—Bangalore and Neilgherries, private affairs.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, June 4.)

Surgn E Sanders, 2nd Sikh Infantry, is appointed Civil Surgn of Edwardesabad, with effect from the 5th May 1874.

Mr J Ferguson, Civil Surgn, Gurgaon, is appointed Civil Surgn of Gujrat, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st May 1874.

Mr C M Burton, Extra Asst Comr, Jalandhar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety-two days, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th May 1874.

Capt G G Young, Depy Comr, Hoshiarpur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for fifty days, with effect from the 29th May 1874.

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Governor is pleased to extend the provisions of Section 32 of Act XXXI of 1860, (prohibiting the possession of arms and ammunition without a license) to the Cis-I dus portions of the Derah Ismail Khan and Bannu districts comprised in the Bhakkar and Mianwali sub-divisions, with effect from 1st May 1874.

Capt A F P Harcourt, Asst Comr, reported his arrival at Bombay, on return from furlough, on the 27th May 1874.

Mr C R Lindsay, Judge, Chief Court, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety-two days, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th May 1874.

Capt D P Horsford, Dist Supt of Police, Derah Ghazi Khan, has been granted thirty-four days' privilege leave, with effect from 8th July next, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Kohat Station Order, dated 3rd May 1874, directing Surgn E Sanders, 2nd Sikh Infantry, to proceed without delay to Edwardesabad at the public expense and report himself to the Officer Commanding at that station on arrival.

Dated 5th May 1874, making the following temporary appointments with effect from the 4th idem :—

1. Surgn G McB Davis, 4th Sikh Infantry, to the medical charge of the 2nd Sikh Infantry, in addition to his other duties, vice Surgeon E Sanders on duty at Edwardesabad.

2. Surgn J T Lloyd, 3rd Punjab Infantry to the medical charge of the Peshawar Mountain Battery and Garrison Company of Artillery, in addition to his other duties.

3rd Punjab Cavalry—Regimental order, dated 16th May 1874, making the following temporary appointments in consequence of the departure of Col L B Jones, Comdt, on general leave :—

Capt A Vivian, Second in Comd and Squadron Officer, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt R B Lockwood, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as Second in Comdt and Squadron Officer, vice Capt Vivian, in addition to his other duties.

5th Punjab Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated 1st May 1874, making the following temporary appointment consequent on the return of Capt F S Carr, Adjt of the Regt, from furlough :—

Lieut W J Yousden, who reverts to his substantive appointment of 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd Squadron officer, in addition to his other duties, during the time Capt F Hammond officiates as 2nd in Comd, or until further orders.

4th Punjab Infantry—Regimental Order, dated 28th April 1874, directing Capt A McCrae Bruce, Grnr, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his other duties, vice Capt C K Mackinnon 3rd Punjab Infantry, who rejoins his own regt.

Dated 2nd May 1874, making the following temporary appointment.

Lieut T J O'D Renny, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjt and to retain charge of Qrtrm's office in addition to his other duties.

Dated 15th May 1874, making the following temporary arrangements with effect from the 11th instant, the date on which Major F H Fitzbridge, Comdg, reported his departure on leave on medical certificate :—

Capt A J D Hawes, Second in Comd and Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt A McCrae Bruce, Wing officer, to officiate as Second in Comd and Wing Officer in addition to his other duties.

Mr E Farrant, Asst Engineer, 3rd Grade, 2nd Division Lahore and Peshawar Road, has passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani.

HIGH COURT.—9TH JUNE.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

656-72—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba Company, Limited v the Colaba Press Company Ld.—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—For Counsel's reply.

174-72—Bhapoorjee and Thacurdas—Vulubdas Hurjivundas and another v Rustomjee Hormusjee—Crawford and Boevey.

LONG CAUSES.

75-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Ghanjee Mahomed Abdoola v Hajee Adum Hajee Jacob and others—Bhapoorjee and Thacordass.

120-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Abboo Taleb Babani v Lulloobhoy Aboobhund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

122-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Abdool Taleb Babani v Chaganbhoy Hemchund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

156-73—Bhapoorjee and Thacordass—Vithuldass Jairam v Bhimjee Girdhur and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey &c.

160-73—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Dhurumsey Valubdass and another v Pursbotum Ludha—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

133-73—K. Morojee—Jeeva Kessore v Ramchundra Luxumonjee—No appearance.

26-73—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Sorabjee Muncherjee and another v T Crawford and another Maneety Fletcher and Smith.

115-73—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo, &c, v Jethabhoy Luckmidass—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

203-73—P R—Ardaseer Jamsetjee v Montojee Morna C.

206-73—Rimington Hore and Langley—The B B Spinning Co. v R Reynold.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

740-73—Jefferson and Payne—Roopchund Jairamdas and another v Esurdas Motiram—Craigie Lynch and Owen.

24-74—J. G. Gama—Dhunraj Kerparam v Chuttoorbhoj Khetseydass and others.

52-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Parthegarjee Rasalgarjee v Kesawjee Toolseydas—Remington Hore and Langley.

94-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Steele and Hornby v King and Company.

115-74—M M Munshi—Chintoba Juggonath Josey v Narrayen Crustna Laud and others—Macfaclane and Skipsey.

116-74—Dallas Lynch and Owen—Tribhowundas Ruttonjee Mody v Dorabjee Shapurjee S—Chalk and Turner.

129-74—Manesty Fletcher and Smith—Hajee Inayat Hoosein and another v Mahomed Ally Khan C—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

157-74—Jefferson and Payne—Thomas Blay and others v Merwanjee Nusserwanjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

159-74—Prescot and Winter—Currimbhoy Heerjee v Canjee Heerjee—Jefferson and Payne.

168-74—In person—Gordundas Nurrotumdass v Gopinath Wassoodewjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

170-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Joshua Brooks and another v Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady.

171-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Messrs. S. Tyabjee & Co. v Hunmuntull Javaremull.

176-74—P. Cowasjee—Khemchund Heerachund v Jadowbai widow.

178-74—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—The Agra Bank v Kessowjee Wagjee.

179-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Natha Cutchra and others v Ramjee Zenajee Patel.

180-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Tejpal Hemraj v Hurrydass Doongersey and another.

189-74—Dallas, Lynch and Owen—Vinaekrao Gunputrao v Sorabjee Pestonjee.

199-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Moolchund Ruttonsey v Hussonbhoy Goolam.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

406-72—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia v. Morarjee Gocouldass S. and W. Co.—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

815-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Begum Fatma Sooltan v. Nanabhoy Bomanjee—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass.

LONG CAUSES.

183-73—J. C. Cama—Dulsookroy Ramlall v Hurgopall Premsookdas and others—Macfarlane and Skepsey.

187-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Jethajee Roopajee and another v Khooshal Jadow and others—M. M. Munshi.

189-73—J Gopall—Merjebhoy Bapujee V. v Sudasher Luximon S.

193-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Ebrahim Hussein and others v Hamed Sagoorancy and others.

198-73—Prescot and Winter—Gopinath Wassudewji and another v Surotum Succaram and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

198-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Adrien Skuderaghlan and another v The Secretary of State &c.

200-73—Prescot and Winter—Curreem Herjee v Jamsetjee Nusserwanje T. and others—Jefferson and Payne and G. J. Mody.

201-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Manockwaboo v Liladhur Bhanjee and others—J. C. Cama.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

693-73—Dallas, Lynch and Owen—The L. B. and M. Bank Limited v Framjee Dhunjeebhoy—No appearance.

28-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Vundravundas Purshotumdas v Hormusjee Bapoojee Vicajee—No appearance.

61-74—Shamrao Pandoorung—Munilall Punamchund and others v Lechmandas Soanlall—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

74-74—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Rajumma, widow v Balloo Gallee—No appearance.

88-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Shoolwoodeen Tyabjee and others v Cassum Mahomed—No appearance.

95-74—K Morojee—Jadhowjee Khodedass v Heerjee Hunsraj—No appearance.

107-74—Pestonjee C.—Abdool Sutar Hamud v Shuroofoodin bin Shaik, &c., and others—No appearance.

121-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited v Bapo Visram—No appearance.

131-74—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Fooleydass Waljee v Dayal Heerjee and others—No appearance.

138-74—Jefferson and Payne—Abdoolla Bin Ally Sahib v Narayen Crustna Laud and others—No appearance.

181-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited v Munchurjee Rustomjee Setna—No appearance.

185-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited v Cursondas Lilladhur—No appearance.

187-74—Crawford and Boevey—Merwanjee Framjee B and others v Kerbadjee—No appearance.

189-74—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay v The Royal Press Company Limited—No appearance.

190-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—George Fogo and others v Mahomed Ismael and others—No appearance.

191-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—George Fogoo and others v Nurbadshunker Achaiesur—No appearance.

192-74—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Samruthmull Goolamull v Bhimjee Girdhur—No appearance.

193-74—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith—R C Antrobus v Sewjeebhoy Manockjee—No appearance.

194-74—G. B. Lillamwalla—Yuvaravan Valai v Ramchundar Govind Data and others—No appearance.

196-74—In person—Abdoolla Nachoor v Hajee Mahomed Hajee Abba—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

177-73—Prescot and Winter—Bomonjee Eduljee vs. Cowasjee Nanabhoy Bomanjee—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass.

144-73—Dallas and Lynch—Guneshamdas Goorsamul v Venayeckrow Gunpatrow and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

180-73—Jefferson and Payne—Chubildas Lulloobhoy v Parmanund Juggonath—Macfarlane & Skipsey.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	June 12	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 10	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 17	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 27	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 27	4-30 P.M.	packet
Mauritius and Bourbon	,, 12	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	July 3	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 1 and 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be used.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4 9 0

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

Friday	June 12	Friday	July 24
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 31
,,	,, 26	,,	Aug. 7
,,	July 10	,,	,, 14
,,	,, 17	,,	,, 21
		,,	,, 28

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence for forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

Monday	June 15	Monday	Sept. 21
,,	,, 29	,,	Oct. 5
,,	July 13	Tuesday	,, 20
,,	,, 27	,,	Nov 3
,,	Aug. 10	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 21	,,	Dec. 1
,,	Sept. 7		

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

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| *In Advance.* | | *In Arr

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE.

PARIS, 5TH JUNE.

The programme of the Left Centre demands the proclamation of the Republic or a dissolution of the National Assembly, and refuses an alliance with the Right Centre unless the latter accepts a definitive Republic.

LONDON, 6TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed heavy. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Bonkers	5 9/16d.
Bankers on India	1s. 10¾d.
Oriental Bank shares	£44 10s.
Chartered Bank shares	£14 10s.
Chartered Mercantile Bank shares	£26.
Hongkong at Shanghai "	£36.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	97.
4½ do.	98¾.
5½ do.	102¼.
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£45,750,000.
Notes in circulation	£99,875,000.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Taberan, Blythewood, and Dido.

Cachar will be stated, shortly issue, incorporating Sylhet with the Chief Commissionership of Assam.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL MACINTIRE from Trichinopoly is expected to succeed Brigadier General Woods in the command at Bellary, when the latter shortly retires.

By [illegible] in our leading article of [illegible] described the Myriapod [illegible] as consisting of 72 instead of 36 columns. The error, however, was immaterial to the argument.

On the evening of the 27th ultimo, when it was blowing pretty hard, the Italian barque Lavinia See was in charge of a Harbour Master fouled the French barque Emile de Girardin in Rangoon River. Both vessels were much damaged by the collision, the latter particularly.

A CALCUTTA paper tells us that a Municipal Officer is badly wanted." The Store-keeper of the Entally Workshop of the Justices is missing. Our contemporary remarks:—" Perhaps, if the store accounts had been carefully examined at the proper time, the Municipal funds would have escaped one more defalcation and loss."

THE *Englishman* imagines that the result of the enquiries of the Baroda Commission will be that the Gaekwar will have the opportunity given him of turning over a new leaf and effecting certain reforms, with a distinct understanding that extreme measures will be adopted, should he fail to carry out the wishes of the Government.

THE *Bengal Hurkaru* understands that certain charges have been preferred against Captain Waugh, of the s.s. Tenasserim, [this vessel, it will be remembered, grounded off China Bucker a short time since], which have led to his being dismissed from his command, the agents in Rangoon having received instructions from the owners to that effect.

IN the House of Commons on the 11th ult. Lord G. Hamilton, in answer to Sir Charles Dilke, said the Government had not yet received the draft of the treaty of commerce lately made with the Ameer of Kashgar, and he was therefore unable to state whether it included or involved recognition of his independence and definition of his territory.

The *Madras Mail* hears that Mr. Vanstavern has succeeded in striking on a seam of coal in Mr. King's field at Beddanole in the Godavery District. Beddanole is about 30 miles from the river and near Ashwapoett in the Nizam's dominions. The coal field is however, well inside British territory. The boring for this coal is [illegible] announces with regret that [illegible] a slight ripple of interruption to [illegible] relations' between the Commissioner of Police. Of [illegible] and extent of the difference our correspondent was unable to speak, as neither minute, [illegible] correspondence connected with the [illegible] had yet reached him.

[illegible] ANDERSON, Political Agent in Kattywar, succeeds to his off-reckonings next month, and will, in consequence, be mustered out. He will, however, continue to act for Mr. Peile, who is nominated the new Political Agent in Kattywar, and whose return to Bombay has been fixed for October next, but may be much earlier. The object of the Government, in sanctioning this arrangement is to prevent too many changes at Rajkote.

MAGISTERIAL JACKSON'S visit to Rungpore has had two unpleasant results. The Sheristadar of the Judge's Court has been dismissed for taking illegal gratifications and is to be prosecuted, and the report upon Mr. Levien, which we are given to understand is very unfavourable to that officer, has been submitted to the authorities. The final orders of Government are awaited with interest not unmixed with anxiety.

THE second issue of the *Eastern Chronicle*, a semi-weekly paper just published in Madras, has reached us. It is very creditably printed, and contains a fair amount of readable matter considering the space at command. A would-be funny paper, letter (a very long way) Artemus Yard, might have been omitted without damage to the paper. We should have noticed the receipt of the first issue had it come to us in a complete form, but the inner sheet, which contains the news, was missing.

THE evangelization of India appears to be in a very backward condition, as far as the Madras Presidency is concerned. The following dialogue between a missionary and the members of a Christian congregation in that Presidency will serve as an illustration:—Q. "How many sons had Adam?" A. "Three." Q. "Name them." A. "Father, Son, and Holy Ghost." Q. "Who was Pontius Pilate?" A. "One of Christ's faithful disciples." Q. "How many Sacraments are there?" To this question there were various guesses made, the number of Sacraments, in the opinion of the Christians, varying from one to fifteen. The Catechist, on being asked, unhesitatingly replied that there were four!

THE Sanitary Commission of the Punjab reports that during the week ending the 9th May the total [illegible] from small-pox had risen from 363 to 322; 97 deaths of the whole number occurred in the Umballah district, and 96 in the Kurnool district. Montgomery is the only Cis-Sutlej district in which the disease is at all fatal. In that district the total number of small-pox deaths was 19, the number in the previous week having been 16. Six deaths from small-pox were registered in the city of Dehli, 5 in Bhiwani, 4 each in Hansi and Palwal, and 3 in Shahabad. The village of Ahrabah, in thanna Shahabad of the Umballah district, has suffered most severely from small-pox; 9 deaths from disease were registered there in the week.

THE Madras Tramway is near completion: indeed we announced a trial trip over the line a few days since. A local paper throws a light upon the proposed working of the line as follows:—The Tramway will be worked on what is known as the omnibus system, that is to say, there will be but one charge whether a passenger goes the whole way or any distance short of it. The first-class fare will be 2 annas, and the second class 1 anna. There will be no third class. It is to be hoped that there is no intention of inducing Madras on a large scale to get rid of private conveyances, and then to put up the fares when the public has become habituated to the new system. The respectability of the management forbids our entertaining the least fear on this score.

THE Alaskan Exploring Expedition has met with success. Mr. Dall, the director, who is the son of the Rev. C. H. A. Dall of Calcutta, writes thus to the editors of the *American Naturalist*:—

We have had a very successful season, though the spring was a very late one, and have accomplished more than I dared to hope at first. Our work lay in the islands between Atto and the Shumagins. We have visited nearly every point of interest in the Aliutian chain, including Atto, Kiska, Amchitka, Adakh, Atka, Four Craters, Bogo-loff, Unalaska and the Shumagins, correcting the astronomical positions, variations of the compass, general hydrography, etc. We surveyed a harbour for the landing of one end of the Japan Cable (if they take it that way) on the Island of Kyska. We made some interesting soundings in Behrings Sea, showing great depths of water in the western part of it, with a bottom of Globigerina ooze—our deepest cast giving about twelve hundred fathoms without bottom. We discovered the existence of the celebrated Bogoslieff Reef, finding eight hundred fathoms without bottom where it is laid down in the chart. We found the magnetic variation to be less easterly than when the last observations were taken. During our leisure natural history was not neglected, and we now have a magnificent geographical collection, especially in marine invertebrates. In birds, too, we did very well, and especially in prehistoric relics. We found no Asiatic influence in the Western Islands, but a more predominating Arctic type of fauna and flora as we went west. We got several hundred wood carvings from caves, about three hundred bone and stone implements, and thirty-six prehistoric crania and some later ones.

IN the House of Commons on the 8th ult. Mr. E. Hubbard called the attention of the House to page 39 of the Abstract of Report of Surveys in India, on which it is stated that "The question of the organization of a Meteorological Department in India is still under consideration; the despatch from the Secretary of State on the subject, dated the 18th May, 1871, and enclosing the report of the Committee of the Royal Society not yet having been answered;" and asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he would have any objection to lay before the House all despatches which had passed to and from the Government of India during the last five years on the subject referred to. The hon. member said that question was a very close connection with the questions of irrigation and the amount of rainfall. Lord G. Hamilton said he had no objection to lay on the table the despatches in question. Lord Northbrook had stated recently that he intended to give full consideration to the question of organizing a complete system of meteorological registration, and there was reason to believe that provision had been made for the necessary expenditure in the Indian estimates for 1874-5.

THE *Indian Daily News* observes:—"The duty committed to Captain Bythesea, R.N., is not an enviable one. To form an Indian Marine out of the chaotic *debris* which now usurps the place of a Marine, will probably give more trouble than the formation of a new establishment. Let the Government of India lay down the number and size of the sea and inland going vessels required for each of the three Presidencies, and leave to Captain Bythesea the duty of organizing the necessary *materiel* and *personnel*. A fixed establishment of qualified workers for both our dockyards and ships has to be called into existence. At present the Marine Department is a sort of huge make-shift, where Master Attendants do their best, in a rough sort of way, with such stuff as comes to hand; it is not possible for them to do more. The better class of Engineers are not, as a rule, drawn to the Marine of India as at present constituted, or not constituted, the power of the Master Attendant to appoint, promote, and dismiss being considered excessive, and therefore dangerous, as indeed it is. Without some such latitude it is not clear that we could have got along thus far without a break down, a fact it is mere justice to bear in mind. So much seems clear—that the present Marine charges are ample to create and maintain a new and very superior establishment."

FROM "Notes on Science" in the *Pioneer* we learn that preparations for observing the transit of Venus are now being carefully completed in detail. Photography skilfully applied will be one of the most reliable sources of information, and Mr. De la Rue, whose success as a philosopher of celestial objects is almost unequalled, has just exhibited to the Royal Astronomical Society an apparatus for taking on different parts of the same plate sixty photographs in [illegible] rounding parts of the sun's limb at intervals of one second. The original idea is due to Janssen; but as carried out by De la Rue a circular glass plate, properly sensitized, is moved a sufficient quantity every second by clock-work. In front of it [illegible]rass disc with a narrow slit revolves by the same means, allowing an exposure of a few thousandths of a second as the slit passes across a rectangular aperture, limiting the size of each picture; and thus successive portions of the plate are brought in front of the opening every successive second. Thus the path of the planet across the face of the sun taken at these minute intervals may be studied when the excitement of the occasion is over, and with every element of accuracy. The American Government has granted a sum of dlrs. 150,000, nearly twice the sum *asked* for by English astronomers for observing the approaching transit of Venus. The American astronomers are to occupy eight stations—four in the northern, and four in the southern hemisphere. They reject Delisle's method of observation entirely; and Macdonald Island, which the English Astronomer Royal thought it inexpedient for England to attempt to occupy, is to be jointly occupied by Americans and Germans.

THE Punjab correspondent of the *Pioneer* relates a characteristic instance of the way in which mofussil justice is occasionally dispensed by the Indian civil magistrate:—"The police report of the theft of a bullock was beinggalloped through in the usual brilliant style for the Magistrate's orders. The word 'bail' came in over and anon at intervals, and it became evident that on 'bail' would depend a good deal of the ultimate success of the case. Now, if 'bail' could only be examined, argued this very intelligent civilian, the whole thing would become clear as mud. Quoth he to his sheristadar:—'Issue a summons for the appearance of bail.' Thrown off his polite guard, the reader looked aghast for a few moments until brought back to his senses by a repetition of the order. '*Khodawund*,' he pleaded, 'bail cannot come.' 'Not come; and why not, pray? Is he ill?' 'No, lord of favours, he's not ill; but'—'By gum,' roared this impersonation of offended legal dignity. 'I'll soon settle that point. Issue a warrant and have him brought here at once.' All attempts at explanation were interrupted, so a warrant was duly issued for bail's arrest. Next day found Justinian in Court as usual. A yellow-legged limb of the law presented himself:—'Protector of the universe! I have collared bail, and he is waiting outside for the orders of the friend of the poor.' 'Bring him in at once,' said Justinian, looking importance all over. 'Oh, man of god like attributes!' replied the policeman, 'how can I get him up the steps?' (The Cutcherry was on an upper floor). 'Why, cannot he walk?' 'Yes, incarnation of all that's holy, but not upstairs.' 'Hang it all, then, carry him up!' In due time a sufficient number of petition-writers and bunniah-suitors, veritable scribes and pharisees, were gathered together, by whose united efforts our friend *bail* was dragged and prodded into the presence of Justinian, who has thus had a practical proof that 'bail' is neither a man nor a brother, but a bullock!"

SOME time ago William Jackson, a private in the 2nd Battalion of the 22nd Regiment, stationed at Hazareebaugh, was charged before the Deputy Commissioner of that district with the murder of a comrade, and was committed to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court. An application was subsequently made on behalf of the Crown to have the commitment quashed, on the ground that under Regulation XX. of 1825 offences committed by persons subject to military law at places more than 120 miles from the Presidency town were triable only by Courts-martial, and not by the civil power. A report of this application appeared in the *Englishman* of the 26th ultimo, and it will be remembered that the result was that the Court issued a rule calling upon the Committing Magistrate, Mr. Beadon, and the prisoner, to show cause why the commitment should not be quashed. This rule came on for argument on Wednesday last before Mr. Justice Markby and Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter, the Advocate General and the Standing Counsel again appearing for the Crown. Mr. Beadon did not appear, but sent an affidavit setting out the circumstances under which he acted, and at the request of the Court the Clark of the Crown instructed Mr. F. S. Collis to show cause against the rule on behalf of the prisoner. The matter was argued at considerable length, and the Court, after taking time to consider, delivered judgment on Friday. Their lordships were of opinion that the commitment was good, on the grounds, first, that Regulation XX. of 1825 was, so far as regards the district of Hazareebaugh, rescinded by Regulation XIII. of 1833; and, secondly, that even if it were not so rescinded, still the proceedings in this case were not in contravention of Regulation XX. of 1825, inasmuch as the prisoner was in the first instance handed over to the Magistrate by the military authorities, and his proceedings were taken at their request, and with their concurrence. They went on to say that when an officer or soldier is charged with having committed an offence at a place more than 120 miles from Calcutta, the military authorities may require any Magistrate in whose custody the offender may be to deliver him up for trial by Court-martial, and the Magistrate is bound to comply with the requisition. But if the military authorities request the Magistrate to go on with the case, there is nothing illegal in his doing so. The result is that the rule has been discharged, and the prisoner will be brought up for trial at the next Sessions.

A MATTER OF FACT SEQUEL TO A CASE OF CONVERSION TO MAHOMEDANISM.

HENRY LENNON, who is not, as was originally supposed dead, charged his wife yesterday before Mr. Edginton the Deputy Commissioner of Police, with the offence of bigamy. We noticed in our columns yesterday Mrs Bushie's conversion to Mahomedanism and subsequent marriage with a Pathan. She alleged in defence that she had been informed that the complainant Lennon has besides herself *another* wife in England and that she has reason to believe that the information is correct. That apart from this she and her two little children had been the victims of systematic ill-treatment at his hands, and it was a matter of absolute impossibility to continue to live with him. Mr. Edginton stated that if she could have substantiated the charge of bigamy against her husband, there was the usual legal remedy available, and a divorce could have easily been obtained, but that in his opinion the step she had taken was not warranted by the circumstances. He concluded from her conversation and her appearance that she was a woman of some education, and he regretted that she should have committed so serious a mistake. He then directed Lennon to make an immediate application at the Fort Police Court for the issue of a warrant for the arrest of his wife, whom he would in the meanwhile detain at his office. At this stage of the proceedings there was an affecting scene in the room; the two children who were with Mrs. Bushie, and who seemed to perfectly understand the order of the Deputy Commissioner, clung to their mother, and begged piteously not to be parted from her. The Pathan was considered innocent of any offence and was accordingly discharged.

Henry Lennon laid the following information yesterday before Mr. Ryan at the Fort Police Court:—I am a military pensioner at present unemployed. I produce a certificate of my marriage with Emma Sophia Bonsey, widow, at St. Mary's, Poona, dated 9th March 1872. On the night of the 30th April 1873, during my absence from home, my said wife Emma Sophia disappeared with two of her children, leaving two of my children by a former marriage. I made enquiry next morning, and found that she was then living at No. 2 Berkley place, Byculla, in the room of a Mr. Macfarlane. I tried to prevail upon her to return home, but she refused. I again saw her on the 6th May 1873, and repeated my entreaties to her to return to my protection, but to no purpose. I last heard that she was keeping a school at Parell. In consequence of information received by me, I believe that on the 5th instant she made a profession of Mahomedan religion, and that on the same day she went through a ceremony of marriage according to the forms of the Mahomedan religion with a Pathan, who is said to be a sepoy in the 1st Regiment of Bellooches, now on leave in Bombay. I therefore charge the said Emma Sophia with bigamy and pray that a warrant may issue for her apprehension, and that she may be dealt with according to law. His Worship granted the application, and the woman was arrested and is now in custody. The defendant has discarded the name of Lennon, and adopted that of Bushie, which is believed to have belonged to a previous husband, an engine-driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company. From the fact of her having been twice married, and her anxiety to secure a third husband before the death of the second, it is but reason able to presume that her matrimonial experiences have been of an agreeable nature.

HIGH COURT.—5TH JUNE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

VITHALDAS SOMARAM V PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

The Advocate General and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Purcell and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Shipsey, for the defendant.

The plaintiff sued to recover Rs. 3,979, due to him as the holder of a promissory note, together with interest and charges. On the 18th April 1870 defendant by his promissory note promised to pay to the order of Kursondas Mahadewdas the sum of Rs. 3,300 on demand. The latter endorsed the note to the plaintiff, who on the 20th October 1870 duly demanded payment, but the defendant offered to pay Rs. 464 only, and declined to pay the full amount.

The defence was that the promissory note was executed by defendant to Kursondas Mahadewdas as agent for Pearychurn Mittra Sons and Co., of Calcutta, and by way of security for monies then due by the defendant to the firm. Kursondas received the note as such agent, and as such agent was paid by defendant two sums on account of the note, namely, Rs. 1,585 on the 1st May 1870, and Rs. 1,250 on the 13th July 1870; and there was now a balance of Rs. 466 only due on the note. Defendant was unaware of the endorsement of the note to the plaintiff until he received a letter dated 20th October 1870. At the time of the endorsement plaintiff knew the circumstances under which the note was executed and that the two payments had been made on account of it. The plaintiff, who is brother-in-law of Kursondas Mahadewdas, had given no consideration for the note being endorsed over to him; and defendant alleged that the suit was brought by plaintiff in collusion with Kursondas, and that he (plaintiff) was not entitled to the balance of Rs. 466 which defendant was willing to pay to such person as the Court might direct.

The plaintiff's story was that on the second or third day, after the note had been endorsed to him, he informed the defendant of the circumstance, and that defendant said he would pay the amount to him (plaintiff) without telling him that he had executed it to Kursondas as agent for Pearychurn Mittra, or that he had made any payment on account of the note to Kursondas. The note shows a clear, unconditional, promise to pay Rs. 3,300 to the order of Kursondas for value received, and there is nothing on the face of it to lead the holder to believe that it was given to Kursondas as an agent for anybody.

Issues were raised in the case, and evidence was gone into at some length on Saturday last.

His Lordship was of opinion that the only question was as to the payment of Rs. 1,585, and he thought the payment was proved. He thought it was arranged between the parties that the payment should be made on account of the note for Rs. 3,300. His Lordship took time to consider a point of law raised for the defendant, and decided it to-day in favour of the plaintiff. He found the plaintiff took the note without notice; and the only question was, did he take it subject to equities? Referring to several cases, his Lordship remarked that a promissory note was a continuing security, and that an endorsement some time after date was not evidence of it being overdue. He was of opinion that the endorsee of a promissory note, payable on demand, does not take it subject to equities, without notice. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 3,300 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent from the 20th October 1870 to judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent until payment.

A GRAND CATHOLIC PROCESSION AT BANDORA.

ON S[illegible] a great number of Bombay Catholics attended [illegible] at Bandora. The threatening aspect of the [illegible] way to a hopeful dry day. At half-past two [illegible] for Bandora poured in at the Church Gate, [illegible] and Churney Road Station. When the tra[illegible] the latter station, the third-class waggons wer[illegible] station masters put a large number of [illegible] awaiting a third-class passage into the [illegible] and some of them even in the [illegible] train arrived at Bandora at four P.M. [illegible] footed their way to St. Peter's Church th[illegible] in themselves a grand procession. The C[illegible] St. Peter stands on the left, going to Bandora. It is a two-storied building; the ground-floor is [illegible] verted into a church and the upper portion is used by the Orphanage boys. The church was decorated, a few garlands of green leaves passing all around the interior under pictures of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, &c. At half-past four the people of the different confraternities, and especially those from Bombay, issued from the house adjoining the church, with their fancy dresses on, and took up position in front of the church. The children of the Orphanage were next brought out and arranged. Then came the Confraternity of St. Andrew's Church with its vicars and priest. At five the procession started, each confraternity with its cross, banners, and insignia. Priests led the procession. The procession took a southerly direction towards the sea-shore. It was a very pretty sight to see little orphan girls with their white gowns and chaplets of flowers followed by others a little taller, carrying small baskets of beautiful flowers on their heads. Triumphal arches were posted all along the route; their effect was most picturesque at the Fishermen's street, in which the houses were connected by evergreens and flowers at an interval of every ten paces, while ropes of flowers passed from one end of the street to the other. Here Christians who could not take part in the procession were seen kneeling as they caught sight of the symbols of Christianity. The procession now changed its direction towards the mount, and at this part of the road the enthusiastic inhabitants spread coarse mats to do duty as [illegible] which were marched over by the procession. When the [illegible] arrived at the first stage of their destination, hymns were sung, and the blessed Sacrament was placed on an altar in a shed temporarily erected, and thousands of people knelt down and with heads bowed received the benediction. Then the procession moved on again and arrived at a second stage, where another benediction was given. [illegible] foot of the mount was now reached, and as the procession climbed up the hill the sun was just setting. In the Church of N. S. de Monte a third benediction was given, and at this part of the proceedings, there must have been at least 6,000 persons present. The procession next proceeded down the hill, and the zeal of the processionists became more conspicuous. Every individual took an active part in the proceedings. Those who could not take a part in the singing through forgetting their hymns recited their prayers loudly. Each confraternity had its leader, who directed the singing and prayers. St. Andrew's Church was next reached, and after benediction had been given here, the crowd went back to St. Peters, where the final benediction was given. At half-past eight the whole ceremony was brought to an end, and the people dispersed. Copious showers overtook the pilgrims on their way home. It is said that so many Catholics never assembled before at Bandora.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Co., secretaries and treasurers Nicol's Buildings, for the purpose of considering and passing certain special resolutions. Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama was in the chair. The reading of the notice convening the meeting was followed by a brief statement made on behalf of the directors, in which an explanation was given of the circumstances under which they considered the winding-up of the company to be necessary.

Mr. Bapubhoy Calidass contended that before the proposed resolutions were brought forward the articles of association of the new company should be exhibited, as the shareholders could not be expected to take a leap in the dark.

It was explained that, before the date of the confirmation meeting, the articles, which were not then quite ready, would be placed in the registered office of the company for the inspection of shareholders. Meantime, the memorandum of association was read to the meeting and was apparently received with approbation. The following resolutions were then passed unanimously:—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Kaswjee Naik,—

That the Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily as from the 1st day of July next.

Proposed by Mr. Jamsetjee Peerbhoy, and seconded by Mr. Dyal Ruttonsey,—

That a liquidator or liquidators be authorized and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a limited joint stock company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and to be styled "The Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, having its registered office at Bombay aforesaid, all the lands, buildings, machinery, [illegible] premises, effects, assets, rights, and credits, business and good-will of the said Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (exclusive nevertheless of all profits made or to be made by the said Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, on and previous to the 30th day of June 1874), and to receive as the consideration or as part of the consideration for such sale, transfer, and assignment as aforesaid 1,200 shares fully paid up in the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, such shares to be distributed amongst the shareholders of the said Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, so and in such a manner as that the holder of each and every share in the latter company shall receive two shares fully paid up in the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for each and every share held by him at the date of such sale in the said Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. That such sale, transfer and assignment shall be made subject to and shall provide for the payment, discharge and performance by the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of all the debts, liabilities, contracts and obligations of the Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, on the same shall exist on the 30th day of June 1874.

Proposed by Mr. Ghellabhoy Padumsey, and seconded by Mr. Muncherjee M. Dadina,—

That the liquidator or liquidators do have all the powers given by Sec. 61 of the said Indian Companies' Act of 1866.

Proposed by Mr. Govindjee Tulseydas, and seconded by Mr. Ramjee Purshotum—

That Messrs. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy and Pestonjee Merwanjee Nanavalla be appointed liquidators, and that their remuneration be Rs. 800 each only.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, who expressed a fervent hope that the new Company would thrive under the auspicious name it had chosen, closed the proceedings.

YESTERDAY'S MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

AT a meeting of ratepayers of the Khara Talao, Koombharwada, Camateepoora, and Byculla ward, held on the 10th May last at the bungalow of Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, a member of the Municipal Corporation for the ward, that gentleman informed his "constituents" with a flourish of trumpets that it was his intention to proceed to England, and that he would therefore send in to the Municipal Commissioner his resignation of the high office to which they had elected him. Believing that the electors would be grieved at the announcement, he consoled them with modestly intimating to them his intention, on his return to Bombay, to stand again for their votes.

Mr. Heerjeebhoy, having accordingly resigned, the election of a member for the ward in his stead took place yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court. Mr. W. B. Fellows, who had been appointed the polling officer, was engaged in recording votes from 10 o'clock in the forenoon to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He was not, however, troubled with any exhibition of zeal on the part of the electors; for though the ward contains a population of 1,26,230 persons, of whom about 475 are qualified to vote, only fifty-four electors presented themselves before him. And they appear to have gone very coolly about the matter, for while in the early part of the day they left the polling officer ample leisure to study the effect of odours arising from the open side drains of Girgaum in the vicinity of the Court, they turned out, and in pretty large numbers, late in the afternoon. The votes of fourteen of these were considered doubtful and were put aside as disputed votes, on the non-admissibility of which the Municipal Commissioner would have to pass a decision at an early date. The result of the election is not likely to be affected by that decision, and is as follows:—

Candidates.	Votes.
Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee	30
Mr. Thakurdass Atmaram, Solicitor	10

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·0 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

June—1874.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M. 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·757	29·703	29·751	29·698	29·761	29·647	29·687
Temperature of the Air	85·9	85·8	86·3	84·6	85·3	83·3	84·0
Wet-bulb Thermometer	78·4	77·3	77·2	75·6	78·8	78·0	77·7
Dew Point	75·2	74·9	75·7	76·5	76·6	76·1	76·3
Relative Humidity of Air	0·709	0·750	0·757	0·774	0·757	0·788	0·831
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky denoted as 1)	·40	·70	·74	·58	·70	·76	·70
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	90·2	89·2	92·7	89·3	89·4	87·0	88·5
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	81·5	79·4	74·0	78·5	80·3	81·1	77·2
General Direction of Wind	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Movement in 24 hours	Miles. 220	Miles. 246	Miles. 245	Miles. 226	Miles. 303	Miles. 355	Miles. 135
Rain Gauge 4 feet above the ground	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 1·02	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·23

(a) W. NNW. NNE. W. WNW. W. WNW.
(b) WNW. NNW. WNW. NE. WNW.
(c) NW. ENE. NNW. NNE. N. NE. NNW. ENE. NNE.
(d) NNE. NE. NNE. N. NE. ENE. WSW. SW. SSW. SSE.
(e) SSE. SE. S. SSW. SW. S.
(f) SE. S. SSE. SSW. S. SSW. SE.
(g) SE. S. SSE. SSW. S. SSW. SE.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

GREAT SOUTHERN INDIA DERBY SWEEP, 1874.

1800 tickets sold at rs. 10		Rs.	18,000
Deduct 5 per cent for Trichinopoly Race Fund	900	,,	4,500
Deduct for Starters and 4th Horse (probable amount	2,500		
Expenses (probable amount)	1,100		
		Rs.	13,500
1st prize (probable amount)		Rs.	9,000
2nd do. (do.)		,,	3,375
3rd do. (do.)		,,	1,125

1ST DRAWING.

No.	Name of Drawers.	Horses Name.
[illegible]	[illegible] J. Brown	Daniel.
[illegible]	[illegible] Johnston	Vincent.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rostrevor.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rob Roy.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exile.
1000	[illegible]	Glenfiddle.
1115	[illegible]	Reverberation.
90	[illegible]	The Field.
928	[illegible]	Sunbeam.
1251	W. A. [illegible]	Wallace.
120	Bombay [illegible]	
490	J. Murdock [illegible]	
1222	Murray and [illegible]	
139	C. R. Smith [illegible]	
1613	J. A. C. Fisher [illegible]	
1470	Major J. B. Reid [illegible]	
671	O. W. A. [illegible]	
1517	Lieut. Graham [illegible]	
1165	G. D. B. [illegible]	
478	E. Taylor [illegible]	
927	F. A. Tomlinson [illegible]	
974	Limping Lazarus [illegible]	
1634	Fortuna [illegible]	
534	Self and Wendon [illegible]	
246	Dowsall and Macgregor [illegible]	
947	Blatter and Hayes [illegible]	
1573	A. J. Duolop [illegible]	
1572	P. Soriamarsina Pillay [illegible]	
595	T. White [illegible]	
438	Warren Confederates [illegible]	
946	W. Tweedlow [illegible]	
1281	Mephistopheles [illegible]	
1682	Patabharam Pillay [illegible]	
545	Symonds and Mellon [illegible]	
1044	J. F. Beaty [illegible]	
244	J. J. Sowers [illegible]	
943	Williams and Johnston [illegible]	
80	The Artful Dodgers [illegible]	
1163	Cuttack Confederates [illegible]	
53	Babu Doorgadass Banerjee [illegible]	
787	S. F. and H. P. [illegible]	
653	Mirzapore Confederacy [illegible]	
708	T. J. McLaren [illegible]	
399	A. H. Macintire [illegible]	
1654	Captain Vanrenen [illegible]	
756	A. C. Ryland [illegible]	
35	Dingo [illegible]	
667	Downsall and Macgregor [illegible]	
1563	J. D. R Sneize [illegible]	
1214	Captain J. W. Swifte [illegible]	

2ND DRAWING.

No.	Names of Drawers.	Names of Horses.
834	Mirzapore Confederacy	Novateur.
696	Self and Wendon	Aquilo.
1538	Chang	Kolbrook.
1557	W. S. Whiteside	Corromoe de Fer.
739	Hummum Street Confederacy	Trent.
1702	Christmas Carol	Ecossais.
1150	F. Fletcher	Thuringian Prince.
306	J. C. Albrecht	Selsea Bill.
581	J. E. S. Young	His Majesty.
1931	The Hoochy Poochy Family	Algebra.
78	C. A. Paterson	Vincent.
1192	Vellore Confederacy	Atlantic.
169	C. Sivastopolo	Reverberation.
789	Alexander Flewoodle	Blaudyre.
1089	G. Wellesley	Rovigo.
1261	Singapore Confederacy	Whitehall.
985	"Bold"	George Frederick.
16	"Lucky Fellow"	Decambie.
1444	W. Mann	Beggarman.
1054	Williams and Johnston	Earnefield.
1361	R. K. Symonds (Ceylon)	Zanzibar.
592	C. R. Macgregor	Peeping Tom.
1428	Ten little Innocents	Conquerant.
1163	The Dragoons	Volturno.
926	R. D. Norenman	Tipster.
1080	Ritherdon and Henderson	Baron Brisse.
647	Law and Dredge	Limelight.
585	G. A. Lewes	Packington.
881	Captain Vanrenen	Rob Roy.
499	Do. A Hogg	Feu d'Amour.
1247	Major J. N. Hamilton	Exile.
1583	W. G.	The Field.
1491	"Sniggins"	Sir William Wallace.
588	The Hoochy Poochy Family	Lacy.
413	R. Norton	Warren Point.
842	The Proprietor	Rosicrucian.
1367	Captain E. G. Morrigh	Glenalmond.
429	J. F. Pope	Orleans.
2249	McIlroy and Fulton	Lepero.
1602	D. Mack and H. F.	Tomahawk.
434	"Welcome"	Leolinus.
515	The Hoochy Poochy Family	Daniel.
1013	H. P. Nicholls	Glenfinlas.
1535	James Brodie	Dukedom.
1234	Docker	Genuine.
419	Captain P. Bowlby	Lucebir
38	A. Hewett	Rostrevor.
998	A Bagpipe string	Boulet.
1350	Oswald	Time.

The Committee having observed, in the *Madras Mail* of the 2nd instant, the possibility of "Rostrevor" and "Reservoir" being the same horse, which would have vitiated the first drawing of the lottery, to prevent all mistakes, decided, prior to any telegram of the result of the race being received, to redraw the lottery subject to the following conditions:—

1. If there was no mistake, and "Rostrevor" and "Reservoir" are not the same horse, the first drawing to stand good.

2. If "Rostrevor" and "Reservoir" are the same horse, the 1st drawing to be null and void, and the 2nd drawing to stand good.

By order of the Committee,
W. G. WRIGHT,
The Honorary Secretary.

INDIAN NEWS.

MAJOR CLARKE.—We are glad to welcome Major Tredway Clarke back to this Province after his leave to England, and as one of the ablest and most popular officers in the Mysore Commission, his return will, we feel sure, be hailed with pleasure by all classes of the community. We observe that he has taken charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District from Major Magrath.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

THE COMING RACES.—There is every reason to believe that the coming races will be more successful than their predecessors. The Race Course is in first rate order, thanks to Major Stewart, and a large number of horses are in training. We scarcely care to give the usual tip yet, although we might if we chose, say something in that way. For the present therefore we are dumb, beyond saying that the waiers are up to the mark and doing well. For the Arabs we fear so much cannot be said, and at all events they are not, according to a sporting correspondent, a very crack lot and what they might be.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

THE LUCKY BRIDEGROOM.—On Monday, the 1st instant, at about 6½ P.M., as a bridegroom was about to start from home (No. 17, Oorlapparrah Lane) for his destination, his nephew, a boy of 10 years of age, while playing and running about, fell headlong from the top of the house. When the boy was brought from the inner to the outer

gold leaves. It looks like solid gold inside and outside shining and glittering most magnificently. But much of its beauty and grandeur is lost by its not being kept clean and lighted up properly. No European articles of furniture or ornament embellish these lofty golden vaults. It is all original, and therefore rude. Their beauty and grandeur is more from a proper distance, and the nearer you go the more their defects become apparent.

The court-etiquette is again just the reverse of what one would see elsewhere. In all other countries, to rise before a great man is considered respectful. But here, if you rise before a big man, you have insulted him. You must sit down the moment you see him come or pass you by; and if he is a very great man, squat on your knees, bending yourself low, and clapping your hands together. It is most amusing to see one of these Burmese officials going about on a wretched-looking little pony with a large number of naked savage-looking lads following behind his tail, one carrying an umbrella, one a water-goblet and gold cup, another a gold box containing pán and all its concomitants, and another cigars, each nearly a foot long. As the master alights, they all immediately sit down, and when he sits, they all lie down in a most comfortable manner round him, smoking, chatting, and laughing. But they dare not stand up, or even sit erect. They crawl on their faces and knees when they have to hand him pán, cigars, or any other thing. If he walks along the road, the people passing must sit down till he passes.

In a darbar the people all first assemble, and then the King quietly comes out from the opposite side, preceded by a man, who opens a small door, and brings his pán, &c., and followed by his little girl, about seven years of age, and sits down on a small sofa. Here the people must lie flat on their faces, with heads looking downwards, and hold their hands up clasped together. In the same way he rises and goes away, followed by his faithful daughter. His sons not being faithful, they are nowhere. Then the people lift up their heads and go their way, rejoicing that they have been honoured with an audience, or that the King has spoken [illegible]. It must be observed that this King never [illegible] palace door. Formerly he used to [illegible] to perform a ceremony as a farmer [illegible] tors' profession. He used to [illegible] pomp and ceremony, pulling [illegible] pair of bullocks, sit[illegible] few minutes, and [illegible] some years, [illegible] rebellion [illegible] father [illegible] Burmese people, and never accumulate wealth. [illegible] happened to earn hundred rupees, they spend [illegible] it in building or repairing a pagoda, and do nothing else till they have spent the remaining 10. So they don't bother their heads about politics. The poor King, then, is a State prisoner in his own palace, and yet he professes, or is deluded into a belief, that he knows everything that is going on in his country. It is true that he has a great number of secret reporters, whose duty it is to give the King information of every passing event that may take place in his country, and that the King holds the rein of the executive power in his own hands; still he must act as a blind man, and remain as a puppet in the hands of his subordinates so long as he does not see things for himself.

Here is an example of how news is reported to him. A short time back, his garrisons in the Province of Sham, having not received their pay for a long time, and being starved, deserted their posts; but a few of them, whose family ties obliged them to come to or near Mandalay, brought a report that the garrison was surprised by the Shamees and massacred, and they had escaped by running away. This news the Ministers kept from the King for a long time, it simply being bad news, for they never venture to report bad news to the King; but what was merely a false alarm at first became a reality. Anarchy and lawlessness prevailed, and the King's Collector and others were everywhere cut down. When the Ministers saw that the matter was assuming a more serious aspect than they at first expected, and could be no longer hushed up, it was brought to the notice of the King. The King was wild with rage, and the Ministers for some days were in dread of losing their necks.

While things are going in this manner, the state of the army and the political atmosphere of the country can be easily guessed. Everything is neglected. The whole machinery of this Government is rotten, and stands on its last leg, though it does not appear so bad to themselves. It was a happy period to these "Lords of the Royal White Elephants" when they, living in profound ignorance of the state of other countries, imagined that there was no other King besides them. They bragged and gloried in their high-sounding titles, such as "Lord of the Rising Sun," "Lord of the Celestial Weapons," "Lord of the Royal White Elephants," "Lord of the Royal White Umbrella," and a string of others equally high-sounding though ridiculous. Until the boom of the British cannon opened their eyes, and drove away with the smoke of their imaginary greatness, they used to go so far to send out a herald twice a day regularly, after the King had taken each meal, to proclaim to all the kings and princesses of the world, repeating the whole string of the King's titles, that he had taken his meal, and that all the kings of the earth were now at liberty to partake theirs.

There is a very curious story told, which shows what the Kings of Burmah in former days used to think of themselves. One day a Persian made his way to this city with large presents—in fact, all that he had, for the King. After much difficulty, the King gave him an audience, and received his presents. Being highly pleased with the presents, he ordered that the stranger should have the honour of seeing the Royal White Elephant, which was considered the greatest favour or honour that a King could bestow upon any one. The stranger did not appreciate this kind of honour and wanted the King's favour in a more tangible shape. The Ministers, indignant at seeing this great honour refused, petitioned the King that the stranger was not worthy of such an honour. Thereupon the King called him again, and asked him the name of the city he hailed from. On his saying Kathan, in Persia, a Royal firman was drawn up, and the royal seal affixed on it, conferring on the stranger the Governorship of Kathan! The royal mandate was handed to the poor man, whose feelings may be easily understood. He was obliged to reveal to them certain unpleasant facts, which made them and their King look very small. They dare not tell the King what the stranger had told them, but petitioned the King that the new Governor of Kathan required something for his expenses befitting his new position as a Governor. There being no coin in those days, the King gave him a lump of gold and some rubies, which made his heart leap for joy.

But now that these wild thoughts are vanishing away like a dream, and the light of modern arts and civilization is dispelling the darkness of ignorance, they are compelled to see things differently. They still cling to the fond idea of their greatness. The great drawback to their seeing things better is, that no one dares to tell the King anything disagreeable or derogatory to his deep-rooted idea of supremacy or of the greatness of other Powers. Even the embassies which he sent to Europe, in giving him the description of the things they had seen there, had to tell him that no place, or nothing which they had seen, could come up to Mandalay, and to the things one could see in it.

The present King, however, is a very shrewd and clever man, and sees much more than is reported to him, but does not like hearing this from others' mouths. He is deeply concerned and anxious about the safety and stability of his throne. He wants to place his army on the same footing with the English army. But distrust and pride deter him from soliciting aid and advice from the Government on these essential matters. The only means of securing the stability of his rule appears to him the friendly interposition of other Powers, and he has turned his whole mind and attention to it. This has given him an embassy-mania. He believes that if he cultivates the friendship of other Powers, and plants their flags in his city, the English could not step into his remaining territory, which he firmly believes they will sooner or later do. Enemies within and enemies without, he naturally, like a sunken man, grasps at any straw which he finds to save him. His embassy to France cost him an immense sum of money, and now he has sent another embassy to Persia and Russia with suitable presents and letters to both. The French, however, seem to be anxious to open a road from their settlement of Cochin China via Annan into Burmah, and with this view two of their number have gone that way to survey the road. It is all very well to make friends with kings and sovereigns; but while the political and social arrangements of the country are all chaos and confusion, while the army is *nil* and the treasury empty, while treachery and disaffection are spreading throughout his dominions, it is perfect folly to spend large sums of money in these undertakings. But there are two sides to every question. The King is very anxious to put his army on the footing of the English army, but he has no power to do so. He wants to import modern weapons of war, and do away with the so-called swords now in the hands of his soldiers, which seem to have been made by Tubal Cain himself when he first experimentalized to produce a weapon of war; but he is not allowed to import them. He is most anxious to get drill-masters and gunners from France or any other European country but England, but can't get them. Here the matter rests, and he is struggling to see if he can accomplish his object by means of these embassies.

In my next I shall give a short description of the pagodas, manners, and customs of the people, civil marriages, monasteries, the system of their education, mines and how they are worked, products of the country, earth-oil and other articles, with some observations which I may consider interesting to your readers.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL ON EAST INDIA (RECRUITS).

LETTER to the Under-Secretary of State, War Office, dated India Office, 9th August 1872, No. 367W.

Sir,—Para. 1. I am directed to inform you that the Secretary of State for India in Council has had under his serious consideration Mr. Campbell's letter of the 24th April, being a reply to a letter from this Office, of the 8th September 1871, upon the subject of the rates at which the cost of recruiting for the European regiments employed in India is charged to the revenues of that country.

2. In his letter of the 8th September 1871, the Secretary of State in Council pointed out that the cost of recruiting appeared to be swelled by needless expenditure on the organisation of depots; that is to say, by expenditure which did not seem to be required for the efficient training of recruits. The Secretary of State for India in Council further thought it his duty to suggest a plan for recruiting by which much of this unnecessary expenditure might be saved, and which at the same time would tend to simplify the system by which the share of recruiting expenses due from India is annually ascertained.

3. Mr. Campbell's letter passes over these representations and suggestions altogether. It takes no notice of them than to admit that all the facts [illegible] accurately stated. It does not defend the [illegible] tion as necessary for the efficient training [illegible] does it state that there is any [illegible] the efficiency of training [illegible] the cheaper system which [illegible] this office. The charge [illegible] recruiting and [illegible] not upon the ground [illegible] for which the [illegible] that the [illegible] purpose [illegible] what they are nowhere. Then the people lift up their heads [illegible] purpose and go their way, rejoicing that they have been hon[illegible]ue garrison ed with an audience, or that the King has spoke[illegible]at some future It must be observed that this King never [illegible] palace door. Formerly he used to [illegible] intimates that the to perform a ceremony as a farmer [illegible]is defended would tors' profession. He used to [illegible]t as pomp and ceremony, pul[illegible] Mr. Card- pair of bullocks, sit[illegible] bring forward at any future time, few minutes, and [illegible] Mr. Campbell's letter furnishes a some years, [illegible] rebellion [illegible] father [illegible] Burmese people, and never accumulate wealth. [illegible] happened to earn hundred rupees, they spend [illegible] it in building or repairing a pagoda, and do nothing else till they have spent the remaining 10. So they don't bother their heads about politics. The poor King, then, is a State prisoner in his own palace, and yet he professes, or is deluded into a belief, that he knows everything that is going on in his country. It is true that he has a great number of secret reporters, whose duty it is to give the King information of every passing event that may take place in his country, and that the King holds the rein of the executive power in his own hands; still he must act as a blind man, and remain as a puppet in the hands of his subordinates so long as he does not see things for himself.

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tory enactment limiting such uses of India revenues for the future.

22. If it be argued only that India, as a part of the Empire, has had its own shares of interest in these wars, the plea may be admitted; but only in the proportion in which the same plea is admitted as against the Imperial Exchequer in respect to wars within the limits of India. Many of these have been wars dictated from home, and have been undertaken with reference to Imperial policy. In view of this fact, the Secretary of State in Council sees much force in the declaration of Sir R. Peel, quoted and adopted by Mr Gladstone in the same speech, which has already been referred to, "that there is a virtual connection between Indian expenditure and British liability." Community of interests within certain limits may fairly be alleged; but it must not be alleged only when it tells in favour of the Imperial Exchequer, and repudiated when it tells in favour of the Indian taxpayer.

23. The fact of India having been so continually [illegible] upon as an army of reserve for Imperial wars, is a [illegible]sive answer to Mr. Campbell's letter on this [illegible] subject, whatever may have been the system [illegible] which the charges for that army have [illegible] in this matter also, it is the duty of the [illegible] in Council to remind Mr. Cardwell [illegible] been.

24. In every instance [illegible] home have been sent to [illegible]om [illegible] to suit has been changed [illegible]troops [illegible] departure from [illegible] the other foreign [illegible]de troops for [illegible] continent [illegible] practice to [illegible] the troops to the [illegible]nce from India. In [illegible]war) the ordinary pay [illegible] Native, furnished to that [illegible]ndian revenues.

25. [illegible]cient comment on the fairness [illegible]ndian for Imperial Military Esta- [illegible] the plea that they furnish to India [illegible], without any notice whatever being [illegible] more numerous case in which India has [illegible]as affording an army of reserve for the [illegible]

26. [illegible]nd here I am directed to observe that it would [illegible]o difference in the argument now maintained, even [illegible]were true, that all this had been done with the consent [illegible]the Court of Directors or of the India Office. In [illegible]ter as that consent may be supposed to represent, [illegible]or roughly, the consent of the people of India, it only shows that the authorities specially charged with the interests of India have taken a higher and more generous view of the relations which ought to exist between the two Governments than prevails in Mr. Campbell's letter. On the other hand, in so far as these changes have been thrown on India by the power or influence of the Imperial Government, it shows that the Imperial Government has habitually assumed, not merely that India should furnish an army of reserve, but also that India should furnish the pay of that reserve even when serving out of India, and when, therefore, it was useless to the Government of that country.

27. In regard to another argument used in Mr. Campbell's letter, namely, that the Indian empire, by increasing the total number of soldiers which require to be raised from the civil population at home, competes with the Imperial Government in the recruiting market, and thus raises the total price of the recruit. I am instructed to point out to Mr. Cardwell that this is an incident of wide Imperial dominions, and that, even if India is to be considered in no other light than as the cause of an increase in the total cost of troops, India pays its full share of that total cost when it pays for those troops in the proportion in which it actually recruits and actually employs them.

28. But I have further to point out, that all arguments which imply that India is nothing but a burden, and a cause of embarrassment in military affairs, are arguments inconsistent with many notorious facts—with the anxiety of officers to secure Indian employment, and with the advantages which Indian exigencies afford in the way of augmentations and promotions in the army. It is well known that India offers the best, if not indeed the only, training ground for the British army in time of European peace; that, as Indian pay and allowances are much higher than those given to the army either at home or when employed elsewhere abroad, Indian service is highly popular in the army, and that in consequence of the liberal treatment which up to the present time the Government of that country has been enabled to bestow upon the officers and men, it has contributed one great inducement to numbers of both classes to enter the British army; and, moreover, that under the new army organization by which Her Majesty's Government hope to augment the military power of the country, and to save the expense of pensions by the introduction of a short service system and the establishment of a reserve, a very large, and certainly not the least valuable portion of that reserve will consist of men whose entire military training and experience will have been acquired at the expense of the Indian revenues.

29. For these reasons, the Secretary of State in Council is of opinion that the adoption of any new principle of charge founded on the pleas set forth in Mr. Campbell's letter, would be unjust to the people of India.

30. I am instructed to add that in the opinion of the Secretary of State in Council, the adoption of any such principle would require the sanction of an Act of Parliament, as being entirely novel and at variance with the principle laid down in the existing law.

31. That principle is laid down in the 2nd clause of the Act 21 and 22 Vict. c. 106, which directs that Indian revenues shall be expended "for the purposes of the Government of India alone," and also in the 52nd clause, which directs the auditor to report on the accounts, "specially noting any case in which it shall appear to him that any money arising out of the revenues of India has been appropriated to other purposes than those of the Government of India, to which alone they are applicable."

32. In the application of this principle to particular cases of charge, there [illegible] for a reasonable latitude of interpretation; and this latitude is largely made use of when, for instance, the outbreak of the war in Europe is maintained at the sole expense of the people of India. But allowing for such latitude of interpretation, the general scope and import of the principle seem sufficiently apparent, namely, that India cannot be justly charged with any expenditure which would have to be maintained if the Indian empire did not exist. The word "alone" negatives the application of the revenues of India to any such mixed purposes, and it is deprived of all force and effect if the Indian revenues may be applied to such expenditure. It is not easy to conceive for what purpose a word could be inserted in a statute should have been introduced, if it was not to exclude the application of those revenues to such purposes. No expenditure in respect to which it cannot honestly be said that it is incurred on behalf of India can possibly come within the description of expenditure for Indian purposes alone.

33. As regards the novelty of the charges referred to in Mr. Campbell's letter, it is enough to say that the Imperial Government has supplied India with recruits and soldiers for nearly a century; but during the whole of that time, notwithstanding the compre[illegible]ause we words used in the Act of Parliament directing payment of the expenses incurred for "raising, transporting, and maintaining such forces," and "raising and supplying recruits for the same," and appropriating the revenues of India to defray "all the charges and expenses of raising and maintaining the forces, as well European as Native," no such charges have been made until now to India finances liable to such charges.

34. In conclusion, I am instructed to say that this general question of reconstructing the whole system on which Indian charges have hitherto been regulated stands in no necessary or even natural connection with the immediate subject of the cost of recruiting. The Secretary of State for India does not contest the necessity of India paying for its recruits under whatever system is determined upon at home as necessary for the efficiency of military training. And if the present expenditure be defended on this ground, the Secretary of State for India can only represent his views on possible economies in the system, in order that these representations may be considered by the Secretary of State for War. But if the cost of recruiting be swollen by an artificial system of charge, so as to include outlays which have really nothing to do with the cost of training, but are connected entirely with the organisation of the home garrison of England, he must record, as he now does, his protest against the principle involved, namely, that of charging India with any outlay which cannot fairly be said to be occasioned by the service of India.—I have, &c.,

T. T. PEARS, Major-General,
Military Secretary.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S PROJECTS.

(Saturday Review.)

DIPLOMATIC revelations are the order of the day. Some one is always publishing letters damaging to some one else, or relating the substance of mysterious interviews with Kings and statesmen, or revealing the secrets confided to him when he held a position of trust. A series of letters written by Count Arnim from Rome while the Vatican Council was holding its sittings have recently been brought to light at Vienna. These letters showed that Count Arnim appreciated with singular clearness the consequences of the declaration of Papal infallibility on the relations of Rome with lay Powers, and especially with Germany: and the clique of Prince Bismarck's admirers suggest that Count Arnim, although pretending to be in no way responsible for the publication of these letters, really managed to have them published in order that it may be seen that he is a much superior politician to Prince Bismarck, and saw further in 1870 into the future than the Chancellor. Count Arnim's friends in reply suggest that it was the Prince who got the letters published, because he saw that their manifestation would lead to a correspondence in which Count Arnim would be guilty of some indiscretion, and then Prince Bismarck would find some opportunity of getting rid of him. Those who like to listen to ingenious gossip may do so, but the end of the matter is that Count Arnim, who suffered himself to get irritated, and to write with a very unofficial latitude of expression, has had to resign; and thus the publication of letters written three years ago, and meant to be entirely confidential, has led to the loss of the services of a competent and even eminent official. The practice of publishing such documents in order to get up a momentary sensation is most pernicious, and it is much to be regretted that both Prince Bismarck and Count Arnim did not at once refuse to take any notice of documents which were not meant for publication, and which, when printed apart from any statement of the circumstances under which they were written, or of other documents connected with them, may easily raise a very false impression. Scarcely is the controversy between the supporters of Prince Bismarck and those of Count Arnim brought to something like a close by the Count's resignation, when a circumstantial narrative is sent over from Paris of an attempt alleged to have been made last year by Prince Bismarck to persuade Victor Emmanuel, when paying his visit at Berlin, to get up a new war with France by a movement for the recovery of Nice and Savoy. Prince Bismarck, as the story runs, was longing to deal France another blow before she had had time to recover herself, but could not think of a pretext. It occurred to him that Victor Emmanuel might be conveniently used to take the chestnuts out of the fire. Savoy and Nice are just enough dissatisfied with their new lot to be promising fields for a little well-directed agitation. Victor Emmanuel might listen to their cry for help, and then Germany might support its treaty ally, Italy. Thus the cunning Prince conceived that the war he was burning to see might be made a certainty without any great blame being imputable to Germany, which would have had the air of having been forced into the war against its will. Victor Emmanuel, however, as we all know, did not go to war last year for the recovery of Nice and Savoy. He is accordingly reported to have answered Prince Bismarck by saying that Italy could not afford to make any rash experiments, that she had a supply neither of troops nor of money adequate to a great war, and that, however satisfactory and glorious the war might have been to Germany, it meant for Italy probably another Custozza, and certainly national bankruptcy. The devices of Prince Bi[illegible] were thus foiled by the wariness of Victor Emm[illegible] and the peace of Europe was preserved.

Very little reliance is to be placed [illegible] reports of conversations. The report in this [illegible] from Paris, where a ready ear is turned [illegible] of gossip that seems likely to damage Prin[illegible] and where there is a profound belief that [illegible]ogre ready to swallow up France directly [illegible]. Any one might safely guess that Vic[illegible]d Prince Bismarck would be likely [illegible]ances of another war breaking out so[illegible] Nice might come into the con[illegible]s a long way from this to a definite [illegible] Prince suggested that Nice and Savoy [illegible]pretext for Italy going to war at once. The [illegible] this conversation imagines himself to know [illegible]ce Bismarck much regrets that he did not punish [illegible]s much more severely when in 1871 he had the power to do so. The five milliards asked for torn out to have not been nearly enough. France has paid them with great ease, and is financially flourishing. If the Chancellor had but had the sense to insist on ten milliards being paid, he might have crippled France for years. Nor is this all. The larger part of France, including the whole of the fervent and wealthy South, never felt the pressure of the war at all. To the population of those untouched districts battle-fields and plundered homes and burnt villages were distant calamities with which it had no personal concern. Those districts have not been taught by painful experience how very disastrous a thing war really is. What Prince Bismarck now thinks he ought to have done is to have sent a strong force down to Toulouse, Marseilles, and Bordeaux, which would have encountered no opposition worth speaking of, and which might have harried the defenceless departments of the South, and have burnt, destroyed, and plundered right and left until the whole of France felt like a whipped dog; and then he could have had a really easy conscience, and been sure that he had done his duty to Germany. The reporter says that these are the views of Prince Bismarck now that he has had plenty of leisure to reflect on, and repent of, his errors. The reporter may be right, for who except a correspondent at Paris can pretend to know the workings of Prince Bismarck's mind? But antecedently it would not have seemed very probable that Prince Bismarck should have ever thought or said anything of the kind. From first to last, in every negotiation attempted or concluded since the outbreak of the war, Prince Bismarck has always stuck to one text, that it is to the advantage of Germany to have a regular Government in France to deal with. France in a wholly chaotic state is by no means a pleasant neighbour; and it may be very seriously doubted whether the financial burden laid on France was not as great as could be borne, if an orderly Government possessed of power sufficient to keep down turbulent spirits and to direct the thoughts of the nation towards peace was to be created and maintained. France has paid the indemnity with wonderful ease and punctuality; but the burden of taxation is very heavy, and even now the Budget is not balanced. To have prolonged the war merely to worry and devastate the South of France would have been an act of criminal wickedness which would have disgusted Germany itself before long, and the rest of Europe at once. Nor must it be forgotten that the Germans had very strong reasons of their own for wishing the war to end. Their efforts had begun to tell severely on them, and the enormous number of troops required had drained the military strength of the country. Almost all the regiments that fought against Bourbaki before Montrejeau came up were drawn from the Landwehr, and every one who knows what this means must question whether the strain could have been endured much longer if the object of renewed efforts had been, not the defence of Fatherland, but a crusade of brigandage against a conquered people.

The reporter further knows from his own internal resources, and not as part of the conversation so minutely reproduced for its benefit, that Prince Bismarck is always trying to get France to go to war prematurely—always playing the part of the wolf and finding fault with the lamb, however innocently the lamb may behave. Nothing indeed but the extraordinarily lambl[illegible] behaviour of the French Foreign Office has staved off a war to this moment. No doubt the view of things is entertained very widely at Paris. There every one is sure that Prince Bismarck wants to bully and irritate France by a constant series of petty insults and vexatious demands until the vessel of French wrath will boil over, and a new war will be undertaken without any proper preparation having been made for it. Nothing will get their fluid belief that this is the pet project of Prince Bismarck out of the heads of Parisians and Paris Correspondents; and Frenchmen may well be pardoned for entertaining alarmist views, and for an exaggerated susceptibility as to all that Germany does and that German statesmen say, as the position of humiliation and inferiority in which they find themselves is so new to them. But they would find it hard to fix on any definite acts by which it has appeared that Prince Bismarck has a malicious purpose and is bent on driving France to war. He did much to facilitate the operations of the Thiers Government. He acceded to the proposals for shortening the period of the occupation. He gave up Belfort much sooner than he need have done. Of course he got his money at an earlier date, and did not make concessions without an equivalent; but he knew that, by with[illegible] strengthening the hands of the French Government, and hastening the time when the nation might freely choose under what institutions it would live if it was capable of a choice. If he had not withdrawn the German army, he would have got his money sooner or later, and he would have powerfully contributed to keep France in that position of irritated dependence which it is supposed to be his great object to perpetuate. Last autumn he did no doubt interfere in French affairs. It seemed as if the French nation was going to be tricked into placing itself under the guidance of a party which made no secret of its intention to undo the work of the war, carry disorder into Italy, and make Germany tremble for its conquests. Bishops openly set themselves to foment the antipathies of their countrymen to Germany, and to help the domestic enemies of the German Government. Prince Bismarck remonstrated, and he remonstrated successfully. The French Government was afraid of its own clerical supporters, and was not sorry of an opportunity to show that its aims and views were not altogether those of the Ultramontane party. Prince Bismarck interfered in French affairs, but he only did so when he was challenged by a faction which professed that the time was come when all France was ready to lay itself at their feet. It is, however, idle to hope that Paris will ever judge Prince Bismarck with anything like fairness. But it is cheering to find that the reporter, although living in the thick of Paris gossip candidly owns that a needless war wantonly provoked with France would be exceeding distasteful to Germans generally. If Frenchmen get as far as this, they may accustom themselves to those peaceful feelings which their common sense bids them cherish; and if they like to find a vent for their unavoidable irritation in inventing or listening to revelations of the diabolical schemes of Prince Bismarck, no great harm perhaps will be done by their providing themselves with an hour's amusement.

THE SCOTCH DOMESDAY BOOK.

THE value is great, the uses many, of the "Return of the Owners of Lands and Heritages in Scotland, though for some important uses it will not be available until we have similar returns for the other two kingdoms. In the meanwhile, however, its uses are several and various. In a merely popular point of view, it has great interest, as gratifying that more or less laudable curiosity as to other people's affairs which prevails amongst all ranks and classes. It gives much information valuable for the purposes of the politician, the financier, and the political economist. Not least, it will put an end to much nonsense that has been talked upon various subjects; and it will supply materials for sensible and useful talk on these and similar subjects. Nonsense may continue to be talked, especially in London, on matters relating to the social and agricultural condition of Scotland; and the right way to deal with the Scotch soil; but at least the nonsense will hereafter be talked in presence of the facts, and not, as hitherto, on the wildest and most ignorant assumptions.

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But to state merely the acreage is but a small part of the case. There are acres and acres—acres in Lothian and Lanark, and acres in Skye and Sutherland; and a man might be rich who owned two or three acres in the South, and a pauper though he owned as many thousand acres in the North. The gross rental of the five noblemen whom our contemporary has employed himself in denouncing as owning "one third of Scotland" is slightly above £300,000, which is not greatly more than 1-50th of the annual value of real property in Scotland, and only about 1-115th part of the assessed income of Scotland. It is a very misleading thing to talk about "a third," when, to avoid popular misunderstanding of your meaning, it would be necessary to say 1-50th or even 1-115th. Although, in selecting his five Peers having the largest acreage, our contemporary naturally or necessarily selected those having the largest quantities of wild or barren land, there is among the five one nobleman who, though having little more than a third of the acreage, has three times more revenue than the most extensive owner, or, as our contemporary would say, chief offender. In fact, little less than a half of the total income of the five Peers belongs to one of them, standing only third in point of acreage. Going further down the list, it will be found that there are people with as much revenue as the largest owner, measured by acreage, yet not having a twentieth part of the acres. Lumping together the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, our contemporary makes the most of his position by grouping over the fact that that family possesses something like a fifteenth of the acreage of Scotland. This looks very formidable—much more formidable than the same fact stated in a way which much better enables the truth to be seen—that the rental of that 15th is only 1 275th part of the value of real property in Scotland, and only 1-652nd part of the assessed income of Scotland. The difference between 15 and 275 or 652 may be small in the eyes of a philosopher; but to ordinary people it may seem of sufficient importance to be mentioned, for fear of mistakes.

When, however, it is necessary to show the evils of large estates, the fact that some of them bring a very low rental—especially that the Duke of Sutherland has only 1s. an acre overhead, whilst other people get 40s. or 50s.—is freely adduced. "That is the very evil," says the *Spectator*, "of which we complain, as the result of these huge aggregations of the surface of the kingdom." The difference between the rent per acre at Dunrobin and at Durbar is it would appear, the "result" of estates being larger in Sutherland than in East Lothian. If we are further informed, Sutherlandshire were divided among a community of freeholders," it would comfortably maintain 100,000 people, who, it would appear, would largely employ themselves in "minerals" and in "arboriculture." The reason why the county is at present unimproved and unproductive is twofold—the Duke is too rich and he is too poor. He wants "the whip of necessity," and all proprietors "able to endure a rental of 1s. an acre" should be made to disappear. Further, or, as it might appear, on the contrary, the Duke and all such have not money to do what is necessary—he "could no more do what is needed to be done than he could pay the National Debt, and is merely in the capitalist's way." It might have been useful, though also embarrassing, to our contemporary to know some facts about Sutherlandshire—such as that for twenty years the chief owner poured more money into it from his English estates than he got out of it, and that even yet, indeed more than before, everything is being done for the improvement of the land and the employment of the people that wealth and public spirit can compass. Our contemporary's next instance is equally happy—"A million might be spent in Skye, and spent to pay, for Skye ought to be the Oberland of Scotland." No doubt a million might be spent in Skye—some similarly enormous sum was spent by Sir James Mathieson in the neighbouring island of Lewis, and all for nothing. It happens that the history of Skye as to the dealings between the landlords and the population is not very dissimilar to that of Sutherland—with this important difference, that the two chief landowners, devoting themselves to various enterprises and benevolences, arrived at no results but bringing themselves to poverty, and showing that it is in vain to fight with Nature. "What would not Arran become in the hands of Thomas Brassey?" As a place for investment in cultivation, Thomas Brassey or any other sane man would have left Arran after the first glance at its soil and climate, and if he had stayed spending money there for fifty years, he would have left it as he found it—or rather worse, for, as shown by experiments made in Lewis by private money and in a neighbouring island by public or subscription money, the "extension of cultivation" in those regions is apt not only not to produce grain, but to extirpate heather. The basis of all that our contemporary says on this point is the hypothesis that, with small proprietors instead of large, rock would be turned to loam, cold to heat, and rains to sunshine. There are a good many small proprietors in the Highlands and Islands already, and it is found that the sun is [illegible] on the small [illegible] as on the great, and it is further at the [illegible] whether that ancient arrangement is likely to be altered under any reproof or instruction from London.

Whilst great estates are thus shown to be the causes of great evils, atmospheric and otherwise, we are favoured also with some information as to what are the causes of great estates. These causes are mainly two: families who were only chiefs of clans have gradually made themselves owners of the land (among these marauders are conspicuous "the Stewarts" and "the Ramsays"), and the law of entail has greatly helped to the same end by preventing land being sold to strangers or new people. Indeed, our contemporary speaks as if there had been only three considerable purchases of Scotch landed property for generations, by Sir James Mathieson, Mr. Evan Baillie, and "Lord Portland," meaning the Duke of that ilk. We know of one family and firm of ironmasters who have, within these very few years, bought landed estates, apart from minerals, of an annual rental greater than that of the Duke in whose possessions the *Spectator* takes such an unpleasant interest. There is another family who, with money made in trade, has bought the estates of above a dozen of those "Campbells" whom our contemporary still regards as ridiculously superabundant. In both these cases—and they could be multiplied many more—the formation of great estates was, of course, produced not by entails, but by their absence. Or take the case of Invernesshire, which specially abounds in old families, desirous to cling to the old places. Of the 50 largest proprietors at present existing in that county, just about a half are what may be called "strangers," who have purchased within our time. Entails are bad things, and there are evils connected with great estates; but anything wrong in either department would be the sooner remedied if reformers took the trouble to learn something about the facts before attempting to state them, and then basing on their own delusions instruction for all mankind.—*Scotsman.*

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SPECTATOR."]

SIR,—The article in your journal of May 2 on the 'Scotch Domesday Book" contains so many curious errors on matters of fact, and as it seems to me, on questions of principle, that I am induced to point out some of them, taking them in the order in which they occur.

Observing that the rental of estates is not "now" commensurate with their area (some estates yielding an average of only 1s. per acre, whilst others yield £2 per acre), you proceed to say that this "is the very evil of which we complain, as the result of those huge aggregations of the surface of the kingdom. They keep down cultivation, improvement, and above all, building." Now, two assumptions on matters of fact are involved here. The first is, that a low average return per acre is a sign of the absence of improvement. The second is, that the absence of improvement is specially connected with the great areas of states.

To any one who knows the Highlands the fallacy of both these assumptions must be apparent. As regards the first of them, it may be stated generally that there is no connexion whatever between actual or potential. As regards the second of them, it may be stated generally with substantial truth that the largest proprietors have been, and still are, the greatest improvers. The first of these two propositions depends upon the fact that by far the largest part of the surface of the Highlands consists of mountain pastures, varying immensely in the number of animals which they can "carry to the acre." It is a very good range of mountain pasture which will carry more than one sheep per acre taken "overhead." There are miles on miles of country which will not carry more than one sheep to twenty, thirty, fifty acres. Accordingly, in the Highlands no one ever dreams of valuing grazings by the acre. They are valued always by the amount of stock they will carry, and the proportion of this to superficial area is almost infinitely various.

Now, in these mountain pastures capable of any other improvement than that of what is called sheep-draining—an improvement which has long been going on, and is still going on at a very rapid rate all over the Highlands. Vast areas of country consisting of steep hillsides, do not need even this, and they are now applied in the most profitable possible manner when they are used as sheep-pastures.

When you come to figure out the improvements that might be made, you are not fortunate in specifying oak-planting,—